



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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THE "C. & D." NEXT WEEK

will be the Winter Issue of 1907.

A SPLENDID NUMBER to advertise in, because it will be a buyers' number.

IT WILL CONTAIN circulars and price-lists as insets, and will be produced in excellent style.

THE LITERARY CONTENTS will be exceptionally attractive and valuable to all sections of the chemical and drug trades and pharmacy.

ADVERTISERS should not miss having announcements of their goods in it, so as to help them in business by getting into touch with buyers.

THE PUBLISHER cannot, however, guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after Tuesday, January 22. Orders for space should be given immediately, preferably by telegraph, to "Chemicus, London," or by telephone to "852 Bank."

THE SUPPLEMENT for situations open and similar advertisements will not go to press until Thursday, January 24, at 3 p.m.; but the Publisher would be obliged if advertisers would send their instructions earlier.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE DISPENSARY of St. George's Hospital is described on p. 92.

THE CHEMIST'S WINDOW depicted this week is that of Mr. H. T. Escritt, Streatham (p. 80).

THE WEST-RIDING FEDERATION seems to have adopted "Never say Die" as its motto (p. 90).

THE GUINEA-WORM has been investigated and its life-history expounded by Mr. R. T. Leiper (p. 84).

CHEAP "English-distilled" peppermint oil now on the market is said to be of American origin (p. 100).

GOOD HINTS TO ASSISTANTS on how to deport themselves at the counter are given by Mr. E. O. Rowland on p. 92.

INFLUENZA is the subject of an informative paper by a medical practitioner contributed to this issue. See p. 85.

Is it more profitable to employ a public analyst on part-time or exclusive service? The pros and cons of this question are discussed on p. 84.

MR. C. F. HENRY, President of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association, figures in our Winter-Session Portrait Gallery (p. 90).

MR. E. M. HOLMES's unique collection of algæ has been purchased by Mr. W. A. Cadbury, and presented by him to the Birmingham University (p. 71).

AN EXAMPLE of injudicious procedure under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect to the sale of cream of tartar containing two parts of lead per million is commented upon (p. 83).

THE CALAMITOUS EARTHQUAKE in Jamaica which has destroyed Kingston, wiping out the business-quarters, gives pathetic interest to photographs of a leading pharmacy reproduced on p. 85.

EXPORTERS OF DRUGS (galenical and proprietary) to the United States are much concerned at present with the new Pure Food and Drug Act, so we give a concise statement of the conditions which they must fulfil (p. 82).

SOME INFORMATION in regard to the use of methylated spirits which we gave two months ago appears to have been overlooked, so we recall it, and give some further particulars respecting the submission of formulæ to the authorities (p. 83).

THE WINTER SESSION goes on apace. Meetings in Blackpool, Brighton, Edinburgh, Kingston-on-Thames, London, Ramsgate, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, and Wakefield are reported (p. 90), besides a number of festive gatherings (p. 87).

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION was discussed before the Thames Valley Association on Wednesday by Mr. H. M. Harvey, who wants more education and more home-made galenicals. The members did not altogether agree with him (p. 91).

THE ULSTER DRUG-TRADE has recognised the twenty-one years' services of Mr. W. J. Rankin as Hon. Secretary of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society by presenting him with a handsome testimonial. The function is reported with a picture on p. 87.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL's action in regard to the Edinburgh bachelor of pharmacy proposals appears to have created indignation in Auld Reekie (p. 72). "Xrayser" is gently critical about the matter (p. 81), and Mr. D. B. Dott speaks out plainly and with emphasis (p. 100).

THE BATTERSEA BELLADONNA-POISONING CASE, referred to briefly last week, is more fully reported; also a case of mercuric-chloride poisoning, in which the purchaser and victim were stated to be unknown to the seller. The circumstances in both deserve the serious consideration of retailers (p. 77).

IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS business is now more normal, and the outlook continues good. British rectified spirit has been advanced 4*l.* per gal. Sulphonal is over 200 per cent. higher, as the result of a combination; trional and methyl sulphonal are also dearer. Sugar of milk, nitrate of soda, prussiate of potash, and China galls are easier. Very large supplies of drugs were offered at auction (p. 95).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 22, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday February 2. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The analysis announced above forms the fourth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, Ltd., had a turnover of 843,979 0s. 11d. last year.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London are to attend the dinner of the Sphinx Club on February 13.

Messrs. Ferris & Co. have received the contract for the supply of drugs to the Cardiff Corporation hospitals for the ensuing six months at 37l. 18s. 4d.

The Bourne Board of Guardians on January 10 decided by 11 votes to 9 to provide drugs, etc., in future to the outside poor instead of leaving it to the medical officer.

On the advice of the medical officer of health, the Chatham Town Council have decided to adopt Izal as a fluid disinfectant and Lawes' powder as a disinfecting-powder.

The Lowestoft Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. R. Bush, chemist and druggist, for the supply of chemist's goods to the Sanatorium for the ensuing half-year.

Mr. James Wigglesworth, of Thornes, a member of the firm of Hodgson & Simpson, soap-manufacturers, Wakefield, committed suicide on January 13 by hanging himself.

The Salford Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Tennants & Co. for the supply of about 1,800 tons of sulphuric acid during the ensuing twelve months at 39s. per ton.

The premises of Messrs. Howard & Co., Ltd., chemists, 67 Broad Street, Reading, were on January 11 entered by burglars, who were caught in the act by the police, and have since been committed for trial.

Influenza is prevalent in Leeds, and the local chemists are having a run on ammoniated tincture of quinine and eucalyptus oil. The medical officer of health (Dr. Cameron) has issued a warning about the infectious nature of the disease.

An errand-boy named West was fined 5s., or seven days' imprisonment, at Bournemouth, on January 8, for stealing a bottle of methylated spirit and a nail-brush belonging to his late employer, Mr. C. D. Cumber, chemist and druggist, 152 Holdenhurst Road.

The Pharsalia Cricket Club (John Sanger & Sons) are open to play home and home matches with weak medium teams on and after Saturday, June 1. Private ground, G.W.R., Acton Station. Secretary, Mr. Sidney H. Carr, 3 Radcliffe Road, Winchmore Hill.

At Wood Green Police Court on January 11, Duncan Brady (23) was remanded on charges of forging and uttering a cheque for the payment of 1l., and of obtaining 1l. by means of the said cheque from Mr. Charles Coulter, chemist and druggist, High Road, Wood Green.

The infant son of a Leicester hawkker was suffocated on January 10 by swallowing the indiarubber teat of a breast-glass. The child lived for two days after swallowing the teat, but a *post-mortem* examination showed that the teat became fixed against the entrance to the windpipe.

During the quarter ended December 31, 1906, the drugs analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Wands-worth included three of lime-water, two of Blaud's pills, and one each of camphorated oil and of mercurial ointment. The mercurial ointment was reported as being 64 per cent. deficient in mercury.

The Apothecaries' Society have increased the re-examination-fee for the Assistants' certificate from two guineas to three guineas. The time for examination has also been altered from the fourth Wednesday to the fourth Monday and following Wednesday and Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October.

The six-year-old daughter of Mr. W. H. Trick, dentist, 108 New Oxford Street, London, W., who is a son of Mr. W. B. Trick, J.P., chemist and druggist, and Mayor of Stoke Newington, has been elected a member of the South African Rugby Football Team. The little girl recently appeared at Lord Mayor Treloar's Children's Fancy-dress Ball at the Mansion House dressed as a "Springbok," hence the distinction that has been conferred on her.

Charles Roberts, chemist's assistant, 14 Cromwell Grove, Levenshulme, was charged at Wigan on January 14 with attempted suicide. It was stated that prisoner's father was a chemist in Manchester. On January 12 young Roberts was found in a railway-carriage unconscious, with a bottle by his side that had contained prussic acid. Prisoner had apparently been suffering from over-study. The Bench, after hearing medical evidence, discharged the prisoner, who left the court in company with his father.

Ludlow pharmacists are apparently histrionic and operatic artists of no mean capacity. Two performances of the burlesque operetta "Ali-Baba and the Haughty Thieves" were given in the Town Hall, Ludlow, on January 10, in aid of the Ludlow branch of the R.S.P.C.A., and received high praise in the local Press. Among the artists were Mr. Wildish Woodhouse, chemist and druggist; Mr. Arthur Pinnington, chemist and druggist; Mr. W. J. Brown, pharmaceutical chemist; Mr. R. V. Sweetman, pharmaceutical chemist; and Mrs. W. Woodhouse. Mr. R. Sweetman was *contra basso* in the orchestra, and Mrs. W. J. Brown was pianist.

A man, giving his name as John Priestly and stating that he was a chemist of Bradford, entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital on January 11 in an agitated condition and collapsed after giving these particulars and the information that he had taken strychnine. He had come to London in search of employment and had failed. A few coppers were found in his pocket. On inquiring at the hospital on January 12, the information was given that he then seemed to have recovered. There is no John Priestly on the Register of Chemists, but a chemist of similar name known in Bradford was in business and apprenticed there some years ago, and is said to have qualified though unregistered.

British Catalogues in Germany.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information to the effect that, as a consequence of representations made to them by H.M. Government, the German Government have instructed their Customs authorities to admit duty-free until further notice all catalogues of British firms resident in Great Britain which are intended for the purpose of offering goods for sale, and on which are printed the names of British firms without mention being made of any other business house or of the name of an agent.

An English Trade-mark.

The Irish trade-mark, which has recently been referred to in the *C. & D.*, has inspired a correspondent to write to the President of the Board of Trade suggesting that the idea might be followed in England, and that a rose, with the motto "Made in England," might be adopted. The following reply has been received:

I am directed by the Board of Trade to refer to your letter of the 14th ultimo as to the adoption of a trade-mark in connection with English manufactured articles, and suggesting that the Board should take the matter up. In reply, I am to state that the Board have no power to act in the way suggested. The Irish mark to which you refer was registered by the Irish Industrial Development Association, Ltd., under the provisions of Section 62 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905.

Society of Chemical Industry.

At the monthly meeting of the Manchester Section on January 11, Dr. G. H. Bailey in the chair, it was resolved that the various Sections of the Society be invited to take up for consideration such subjects as sampling, railway and canal rates, and tariff reform. A lecture was delivered by Dr. Ormandy on "Economical Steam Raising," which was illustrated by lantern-slides.

Society of Public Analysts.

We briefly referred last week to the adjourned extraordinary general meeting of this Society which was convened further to consider the draft memorandum and articles of association in connection with the proposed incorporation of the Society. This meeting was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, January 9, Mr. J. M. Brown (the President), occupying the chair. The first question to be discussed was the proposed change of name of the Society, and after several proposals had been considered it was decided by a large majority that the name be changed to "The Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists." The meeting afterwards proceeded to discuss some minor alterations in the articles of association, the two most important of these which were agreed to being (1) the insertion of a necessary qualification for candidates seeking admission to the Society, who are now required to either be or have been engaged in analytical, consulting, or professional chemistry; and (2) the reduction of the maximum number of past-Presidents serving as Vice-Presidents from ten to eight.

Glass Bottles.

The Yorkshire flint-glass bottle trade is in a very unsatisfactory condition at present, and during the past month three manufacturers have closed their works owing to unremunerative prices. A meeting of manufacturers is to be held in Leeds for the purpose of discussing the situation, and it is expected that an immediate advance in prices of 10 per cent. will be made, more following later.

East Anglian Notes.

An elderly clergyman walked into Mr. H. J. Heyhoe's pharmacy at Walsingham on Thursday evening last week showing signs of great fatigue. He was supplied with restoratives and left for the local hotel. The next day he was found dead in bed, heart-failure being the cause of death.

The lot of the sanitary inspector is sometimes attended with perplexity. An official attached to this district recently left a supply of disinfectants at an infected house and gave minute instructions as to use. In due course a second call was made, and to his horror the inspector was informed by the good lady that she wasn't going to use "that mucky stinking stuff" (acid. carbol.)—and, despite expostulation and threats, she hasn't. Another good dame returned some carbolic oil to the same man with the remark

"It stopped the peelings coming off and messed the little 'un's night-shirt."

Midland Notes.

At the Midland Institute conversazione, whose exhibition extends throughout the week, Messrs. Cadbury show chocolate-making.

At the Natural History Society's meeting held this week, Mr. J. F. Liverseege demonstrated his new method of comparing tints of drinking-waters.

Birmingham came out well at the London examinations this month, no fewer than five of the successful candidates being pupils of one well-known local teacher.

Many chemists will regret to learn of the accidental death of Mr. J. W. Oliver, who taught botany for many years at the Midland Institute and Technical School. He established the summer botanical rambles, and wrote several books on elementary botany. He was seventy-four years of age, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and went to Birmingham in 1849.

Dr. Coole Kneale, who is to consult the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners in London about the pharmacy degree, is a medical practitioner at Shirley, and lecturer on materia medica at Birmingham University in succession to the late Mr. John Barclay and Mr. Dence Whittles. He was at one time assistant to Mr. Charles Thompson, and had a retail pharmacy at Sparkhill. He has as his external examination colleague Professor Greenish, of Bloomsbury Square.

The seaweed collection of Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., has been purchased for the use of the Birmingham University by Mr. William A. Cadbury. One of the conditions laid down by Mr. Cadbury is that it is to be accessible to all algologists at reasonable hours for reference and inspection. The "Times," in referring to the matter, says:

The collection includes about 13,000 specimens, and has the reputation of being, apart from the national collections at the British Museum and Kew, the best collection of *algae* in the country. In certain respects it is, indeed, unique, in that the British portion of the collection, largely the outcome of Mr. Holmes's personal activity as a collector, includes three or four species which have been found but once. The foreign portion of the collection is as nearly complete as it could possibly be made. All the specimens are well displayed and mounted, since it had been throughout the collector's aim that they should not remain in private hands, but be fitted in all ways for public purposes.

According to the Birmingham "Mail," Alderman Clayton was born at Kelvedon, Essex, in June 1843, and was educated at the Friends' School, York, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. He subsequently was apprenticed to Messrs. Harvey & Reynolds, Leeds, and on leaving that city in 1864 he went to London. [The "Pharmaceutical Calendar" shows that he was at the Square in 1865, and distinguished himself in all subjects. He passed the Major in July 1865.] Three years after this he entered the firm of Messrs. John & Edward Sturge, manufacturing chemists, Wheelers' Lane, Birmingham, who required the services of a chemist to undertake a new process for the manufacture of citric acid. So valuable became his services that in 1868 he was admitted a partner in the firm, and in 1886 he became sole proprietor. He entered public life in 1877 as a member of the Board of Guardians, and subsequently the Council; he was twice elected Mayor (1889 and 1890).

Sheffield Notes.

Trade report: Influenza bad, business good.

Three months' hard labour was the reward which met the ingenuity of a labourer at the police-court on January 13 who had removed brass-plates from the doors of a local dentist and others.

The report of the medical officer of health for the year 1906 shows a welcome improvement in the health of the city. The death-rate is the lowest on record, and the birth-rate is higher than the preceding year, even the rate of infant-mortality showing an improvement. There was an increase in typhoid-fever and diarrhoea, which is attributed to climatic conditions. Scarlet-fever is still one of the gravest problems which confront the health officers.

Football.

Newcastle Pharmacy Club v. Clayton Wednesday Club.—Played at Walker Gate on January 9. Pharmacy completely

outclassed their opponents and ran out easy winners by six goals to one.

London College v. City of Westminster.—Played on the Olympic ground at Shepherd's Bush on January 12. This match resulted in a win for the Londoners by five goals to three. Williams (2) and Thomson (3) were the scorers for the winning team.

Newcastle Pharmacy Club v. North Shields Wednesday Club.—This match was played at North Shields on January 16 before 1,500 spectators, and a hard and interesting game resulted in a win for Pharmacy by two goals to one. Shaw and McCulloch scored for Pharmacy and Downie for Shields.

Wand's United F.C. played a friendly match on the Victoria Park, Leicester, against Leicester Banks F.C., on January 10. The "pill team" were somewhat weakly represented and were not good enough for the "money men." Banks scored one goal in the first half to Wand's none. In the second moiety the Banks put on four more goals. Wand's thus lost a rather one-sided although enjoyable game by five to none.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The Council at their February meeting will appoint an examiner for conducting the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination. Particulars are given in the Coloured Supplement.

The following are the results of the recent examinations held in Dublin: *Pharmaceutical Licence Examination*.—Passed: Michael Carroll, Wm. Harcourt MacMullan, Chas. Albert Jones Troughton, James Dundee, Thos. Keawell, Samuel Joseph Hamilton, Robt. Morrison Park, Thos. Montgomery. Fourteen candidates were rejected. *Registered Druggist Examination*.—Passed: Samuel George Erwin, Alex. Kennedy, Wm. John McMitchell. Three candidates were rejected. *Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination*.—A. F. Maxwell passed. One candidate was rejected.

Personal.

Mr. Lionel Frith, registered druggist, is about to open a business in Grosvenor Road, Belfast.

Mr. G. D. Beggs, pharmaceutical chemist, Dalkey, and ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, celebrated his silver wedding last week. Mr. Beggs was married on January 10, 1882.

Compensation Granted.

The claim made by Messrs. Kiloh & Co., Ltd., Cork, for 23*l.*, for malicious injury to their plate-glass windows (*C. & D.*, November 24, 1906, p. 774), came before the Recorder's Court last week. The Court awarded 15*l.* damages.

Analyst's Recommendation.

Mr. Robert Barklie, public analyst for Belfast, in submitting his quarterly report to the Public Health Committee of the Belfast Corporation, stated that during the year he has made 1,578 analyses—a number so large that it is absolutely impossible to examine for preservatives without assistance. Mr. Barklie suggests that qualitative examinations of these samples would be sufficient.

More Samples Wanted.

To the last meeting of the Coothill Guardians the Local Government Board wrote stating they had observed from the analyst's report that the quantities of drugs sent for analysis were insufficient to admit of examination, and pointing out that it would be necessary for the medical officer to submit fresh samples. The Clerk stated that fresh samples had been sent that day.

Presentation.

On January 7 the employés of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., chemists, etc., Donegall Square West, Belfast, presented Mr. J. A. Walsh, pharmaceutical chemist, with a fitted silver-mounted correspondence-case, suitably inscribed, on the occasion of his leaving the company to take up the representation of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson and

Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., in Ireland. Mr. Walsh also received a fitted dressing-case from other friends in Belfast.

Irish Drugs.

The Irish Industries Development Association is again communicating with Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland, urging the Guardians to show preference to Irish-made drugs. When the matter came before the Enniskillen Guardians, it was pointed out that there is the Local Government Board to reckon with, as the L.G.B. require the Guardians to accept the lowest tenders. The L.G.B. have power to withhold recoupment if the tender accepted was not the lowest.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Perth Drugs.

The inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Perth will in future take samples of drugs at the chemists' shops in the city.

Personal.

Mr. Victor Wright, chemist and druggist, Cadzow Place, Edinburgh, had his shop broken into last week, and the burglars stole 8*l.*

Mr. C. Kay, son of Mr. J. P. Kay (Davidson & Kay, chemists, Aberdeen), has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., in Scotland.

Mr. William Garroway, of the firm of Messrs. R. & J. Garroway, manufacturing chemists, Glasgow, who died on May 22, 1906, left personal estate valued at 14,010*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

Glasgow Notes.

An all-night pharmacy for Glasgow is spoken about.

A uniform tariff for prescription-work is what Glasgow pharmacists are longing for.

Mr. David Watson, chemist and druggist, Sinclair Drive, Langside, has opened a branch shop in Cathcart Road, Mount Florida.

Mr. William J. Blair, chemist and druggist, has sailed for Ceylon to take up an appointment with Messrs. Miller & Co., Kandy. Mr. Blair is a native of Greenock.

A series of twelve lectures on applied "Visual and Physiologic Optics" by Mr. T. S. Baird will commence at the Glasgow College of Optics on Friday, January 18, at 9 P.M.

Cancer-research.

The Hon. A. McRobert, Cawnpore, a native of Woodside, has announced his desire to found a fellowship in connection with the Aberdeen University for the furtherance of cancer research, giving 400*l.* a year for the purpose, and at his death 10,000*l.*

Business Changes.

Mr. David A. Mortimer, chemist and druggist, late of Aberdeen, has purchased the business of Mr. James K. Walker, St. James's Place, Paisley. Mr. W. Hustler conducted the sale.

Mr. Andrew H. Paton, chemist and druggist, who has for eight years been with Mr. A. Fraser, Paisley, has arranged, through Mr. W. Hustler, to purchase Mr. Fraser's branch, Sherwood Pharmacy, Glasgow Road, Paisley.

The firm trading as "J. M. Massey," chemists, 15 Square, Kelso, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. F. R. M. Massey. The business will be continued under the same style by Mr. John Maxwell, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Thomas Brander Nichol, chemist and druggist, in partnership. Mr. Maxwell has been connected with the business for over twenty years, during the past fourteen years as partner. He has practically carried on the business since the death of Mr. J. M. Massey three or four years ago, Mr. F. R. M. Massey being unqualified. Mr. Nichol was an assistant with the late firm for several years. The business was established in 1868.

Pharmacy Degrees.

The leading chemists and druggists in Edinburgh who have taken an interest in making arrangements with the University authorities in Scotland for the granting of a science degree in pharmacy seem to be at a loss to understand the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Council, as re-

vealed at last week's meeting. The view held in Scotland is that if the University of Edinburgh agree to confer a pharmaceutical degree, it is beyond the power of the Pharmaceutical Society to interfere in their action. At the same time, pharmacists recognise that the interests of the Society will be fully safeguarded by the fact that only those candidates who are on the Register of Chemists and Druggists or on the Medical Register can go forward for the Edinburgh University degree, and that the degree itself will be taken at its true value. There seems to be a strong feeling that the objections constitute a recrudescence of the old feeling of jealousy entertained by the Council against Scottish pharmacists getting more power in affairs pharmaceutical than they desire.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

ASSISTANTS DINE—The formation of the Association of Pharmacists' Assistants of Versailles was celebrated by a dinner, to which the members of the Paris "Preparators' Syndicate" were invited. "Not a luxurious banquet," said the spokesman of the Versailles, "but a family meal full of friendship."

ANOTHER DEATH which has attracted the attention of the police is reported in Paris. In this case it was a question of a doctor who prescribed medicine containing chloroform for a patient. The pharmacist who dispensed the medicine expressed surprise at the quantity of chloroform given, but delivered the medicine all the same. The patient, Mme. E. Rousset (48), was found dead on the following morning after taking the medicine. Experts have been named for the purpose of deciding who is responsible for the fatality—the doctor or the pharmacist.

THE MEDICINE STAMP-TAX.—This subject has been occupying the attention of the Budget Commission of the Senate during the past week, and M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finances, has appeared before the Commission to give evidence regarding the suggested tax on all pharmaceutical specialities exported from France, as well as on those sold in the country. Pending a final decision of our Parliamentary representatives regarding the tax, wholesale houses and manufacturers continue to be hampered by an unprecedented amount of returned goods, which, as I mentioned last week, are sent back by pharmacists who wish to avoid having to pay the proposed new tax on the goods they hold in stock or on depôt.

WEEKLY REST AND WAGES.—The question as to whether a workman can legally claim wages for the twenty-four hours' weekly rest provided by the new Act has been brought before the Council of State. In this particular case the master had, when engaging the men, agreed upon a weekly wage of 52f. 40c. The Council held that, in spite of the working week being now legally reduced to six days, an existing contract must be respected. It seems probable that the matter may be adjusted by an agreement for a daily wage, as the Council expressed the opinion that, although the Law of July 13, 1906, forbids the employment of a workman for more than six days, it does not impose any obligation to pay him for the holiday.

SECRET REMEDIES.—In connection with this perennial question a speech at the Academy of Medicine by M. Riche, ex-professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, is cited by a leading Parisian daily, although it is four years old. It appears from this that the Committee on New and Secret Remedies was founded to enlighten the Government as to medicaments deserving encouragement and to repress quackery, and its object is not to authorise or to proscribe; it merely gives its opinion on the value of remedies submitted to it by the Government. "With few exceptions," said M. Riche, "to examine them is to reject them. They are either more or less disguised imitations of the Codex, with insufficient novelty to justify their authorisation, or cure-alls, which means cure-nothings—most frequently infallible formulæ against phthisis, cancer, hydrophobia, composed of discordant elements never seriously tried and incapable of being so tested without danger. Only the skill of the vendor and the credulity of the public can explain the favour many of these medicaments enjoy. In

1822 the number of remedies presented was about one hundred; in 1830 it had come down to sixty; it is now about thirty."

DOYEN CANCER-TREATMENT.—Mr. George Crocker is suing Dr. Doyen for the recovery of a fee of 100,000f. paid to him in respect to the treatment of Mrs. Crocker for cancer of the breast. She had had one operation, and on a recurrence of the malady Mr. Crocker got into communication with Dr. Doyen, whose serum-treatment was then (April 1904) the talk. In a letter to Mr. Crocker the doctor said he hoped to cure her, and on May 11 M. Grenouillet, Dr. Doyen's business manager, wrote to say that the fees would be 100,000f., which, according to custom, should be paid at the commencement of the treatment. Mr. Crocker paid the amount specified, and the treatment proceeded. But on May 27 Mr. Crocker had the treatment stopped, as its only effect had been to render Mrs. Crocker's condition worse. Two months later Mrs. Crocker died. Hence the action, the hearing of which commenced before the First Chamber of the Paris Civil Courts on January 12, and will be resumed on January 19.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

EMBEZZLEMENT ALLEGED.—A sensation has been created in Claremont by the arrest of William Todd Prophet (31), a well-known and popular local chemist, on a charge of embezzling about 100l. belonging to Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., whose local branch he has managed since its inception. Prophet appeared before the Magistrate at Wynberg on December 21, 1906, and was remanded on 100l. bail.

AN ECHO OF THE FERREIRA RAID.—A touch of the romantic entered into the dealings of a well-known Cape Town firm of chemists a week or two ago. The firm in question do a large business in drugs and photographic materials with the outlying districts of the Colony and German South-West Africa. Recently a parcel was despatched to a customer at C—, near the German border. Owing to a complaint of its non-arrival, inquiries were addressed to the postal authorities in Cape Town, with the result that it was found, that the parcel was among the contents of a post-cart which had been held up and captured by Ferreira's gang. Part of the contents was intact and reached the consignee some time after, but the major portion had been destroyed by the raiders.

Natal.

THE PRESCRIPTION-LABELLING CASE.—Mr. Thomas again appeared to hear judgment in this case (see *C. & D.*, January 5, p. 7, and January 12, p. 42) on December 20, 1906, and for the second time the Magistrate was asked by the Crown Prosecutor to postpone judgment as no further instructions had been received from the Attorney-General.

CHRISTMAS WINDOWS.—Durban chemists hoped to reduce their stocks of perfume, etc., at Christmas, but up to date (December 23, 1906) business seems to be worse than ever. Few chemists made any attempt at window-decoration, but Mr. J. D. Buckle's window would have done credit to Bond Street. Mr. Buckle showed a very fine range of sprays, perfumes, smelling-salt bottles, etc.

LANDING-CHARGES AT DURBAN.—The Supreme Court at Pietermaritzburg on December 19, 1906, delivered a judgment on the question of landing-charges at the port of Durban which may interest shippers. The Chief Magistrate had given judgment for a trader who sued the African Boating Co. for 1s. 1d., paid under protest, for overtime charges on the goods belonging to the plaintiff, landed by

the defendant company from the s.s. *Africa*. On appeal, the Supreme Court upheld the Chief Magistrate's decision, holding that the goods were not in the possession or under the control of the defendant company; and, as agents of the ship, they had not, as a general rule, the right to sue for services rendered for their principal.

Orange River Colony.

LOCUST-PEST REMEDY.—At a meeting of farmers recently held at Bloemfontein, Mr. G. M. Johnson, Government locust expert, pointed out that Natal alone in 1905 used about 10 tons of arsenic, and from his own experience he was of opinion that the arsenical method is the best one for exterminating the locust-plague. In the Cape Colony they are not carrying out any very effectual work yet, but the Orange River Colony authorities assist the Cape with information. At present he admitted that they had no idea as to the migrations of the locusts, but he hoped, with the system of postcards now introduced, they would be able to find out how the locusts migrated, where they came from, and where they went to.

Transvaal.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A Johannesburg correspondent sends us a cutting from a local newspaper which he states is "a fair sign of the times." The cutting is an invitation to chemists and druggists for tenders for the purchase of the stock, fixtures, and goodwill of two chemists' shops—one in Jeppestown, the other in Belgravia—part of the insolvent estate of J. C. Koller.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

The monthly meeting was held in Johannesburg on December 21, Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie presiding; Messrs. R. Butters, J. R. Jones, and R. Owen Jones being also present.

Correspondence was read concerning a case of alleged irregular sale of morphine and heroin by a firm of chemists in Johannesburg to an habitual user of morphine who had recently died in hospital. The firm in question denied having supplied morphine at any time to the deceased, and explained the circumstances under which heroin had been supplied by them under the instructions of a medical practitioner. It was agreed to reply that the Board considered their explanation satisfactory.

Some discussion took place regarding the question of dispensing by medical men in country districts. It was pointed out that a medical man is entitled to dispense medicines prescribed by himself or partner provided he takes out the annual licence required by a chemist and druggist. A chemist wrote to say that the Magistrate's clerk in his district had informed a medical practitioner that it is not necessary for him to take out a licence to dispense his own medicines. It was decided to refer the matter to the Colonial Office, and to ask if the Government are prepared to take steps to enforce the taking out of licences in this connection.

The following applications for registration were approved: R. MacGeorge and F. A. Benson (both Minor men), E. Galpin, M. van den Ende, and E. Hester (with the Transvaal qualification)

India and the East.

THE DISPENSARY, LTD., of Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, has been wound up.

THE CULTIVATION OF CAMPHOR is to be tried on the Nilgiri Plateau. The Madras Government have granted a remission of assessment for five years on newly planted lands.

MR. THOMAS J. WHIFFEN, chemical manufacturer, Battersea, arrived by the s.s. *Persia* on December 22, 1906, and after spending a few days in Bombay, proceeded on a holiday-tour through India.

A GINSENG CLAIM.—According to the Hong-Kong representative of the "Times of Ceylon," a certain French firm is claiming one million dollars from the Korean Government for breach of a ginseng contract.

INDIAN OPIUM EXPORTS.—The value of the exports of opium from India for the eight months ended November 30, 1906, was 270,000*l.* less than the value for the similar period of 1905, and 700,000*l.* less than that for the period in question in 1904. The demand from China has steadily decreased.

OPIUM IN MALAYA.—A return of the quantity of opium consumed and the revenue derived therefrom in the Straits

Settlements and the Federated Malay States during the years 1896 to 1905 has been issued by the Colonial Office as a Parliamentary paper, which consists of a covering letter from the Governor to the Secretary of State and a report and memorandum by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. It is explained that the returns of opium consumed in the Straits Settlements are very incomplete and of doubtful accuracy. Its preparation and sale in the Straits Settlements are a monopoly which is leased out to farmers for periods of three years. The greatest consumption was in 1903, since which date a fall in consumption has been accompanied by a rise in revenue, results which are due to an enhancement of price at which the farmers have been allowed to sell. The revenue from this source in 1903 was \$3,732,000, and in 1904 \$6,337,000, while the number of chests consumed was 2,035 and 1,464. The rise in the price of "chandu" (opium prepared for smoking) has given an impetus to smuggling and to the consumption of morphine. In the four Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang the revenue returns, so far as available, show a small progressive increase, but fall considerably short of those for the Straits Settlements. Large amounts of cheap Persian opium are used in the preparation of chandu.

Italian Items.

(From a Florentine Correspondent.)

A CHANGE.—There is to be a new Grand International Pharmacy in Florence. Mr. Munstermann, successor of the late Mr. Groves, is leaving his old quarters in Borgognissanti and crossing the street to occupy new premises at the corner of Borgognissanti and Via dei Fossi, an important and imposing site, expected to be ready in May.

TARIFF WAR.—All foreign proprietaries have been held up by the Customs, and as a result an *impasse* has been created. Importers and retailers are vainly seeking some solution or remedy. The best and only way seems to be to bow to the inevitable and to push one's own proprietaries. Here most proprietaries in regular demand are freely and flagrantly imitated, and the ultimate result will show what chance the "real and only genuine" has against its imitations under such conditions.

ITALIAN PHARMACY-LAW.—A. B. opened a new pharmacy in Turin in November 1905, advising the Prefect of the fact, according to law. The Prefect ordered him to close it up, but he refused. Then the arguments of civil and military force were successively used, and A. B. yielded. But he reopened later, and was tried before the Civil Court and acquitted, only to be recited by twenty-six brother-pharmacists in Turin. This time the Court decided for closure. A. B. has appealed, and possibly after some time the United Courts may declare that the other Courts exceeded their powers in ordering the closure.

Japanese Gittings.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MR. S. TANI, an Osaka druggist, has been elected as a member of the Japanese Legislature. Mr. Tani is the first member of the drug-trade in Japan to have that honour.

A CORPORATION is in course of formation among Japanese wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, having for its main object the export of drugs and chemicals to China and Corea.

THE CELLULOID-FACTORY which it was proposed to establish at Takasago, Harima, has come to naught. Sufficient capital could not be obtained to take up the business, and the location has been sold to the Kane-ga-fuchi Cotton Mill.

LICENSED PHARMACISTS.—The number of pharmacists recently granted licences by the Japanese Home Department to practise pharmacy includes seventy-nine who have passed the Qualifying examination, five who have graduated from the Government Medical College, and one English pharmacist.

THE NEW JAPANESE PHARMACOPŒIA came into force on January 1, but it has been announced that preparations

which accord in quality with former editions, though not with the present edition, may be imported during 1907, provided they are distinctly labelled with a reference to the edition with which they conform.

TRADE IN SOUTHERN CHINA.—Manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, toilet-articles, and druggists' sundries are finding a profitable field for their enterprise in the southern parts of China. Many Japanese drug-stores are springing up, remedies for dyspepsia, blood-purifiers, and aerated waters being particularly welcomed by the Chinese. The containers for these specialities should be as attractive as possible, for the Chinese customers like to use them when empty as receptacles for tobacco, stamps, ink, and so forth.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE TORONTO RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION recently celebrated their annual gathering by a banquet, in which most of the druggists of the city took part. The event was a very enjoyable one and entirely successful.

A HONEYMOON INCIDENT.—Mr. Harold Golding, manager of the Shortt Pharmacy, St. John, N.B., has just returned from his wedding-trip through the United States. Mr. Golding and his wife were in a railway-accident while on tour, in which a number of people were killed, but beyond a severe shaking they escaped uninjured.

PASSED.—The following students passed the Christmas examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy: Botany, H. R. Huot and H. A. Martin; materia medica and pharmacy, Geo. O. Leonard, C. T. Milne, A. Quesnel, W. J. McGuire; chemistry, Alphonse Murray, H. Lavonnette, R. C. Lussier, and Miss Bernadette Glasson.

REORGANISATION.—The proprietors of Mathieu's syrup of tar and cod-liver oil have reorganised their business, two of the former partners, Messrs. Arthur Chevallier and P. H. Gendron, having bought up the assets and goodwill of the old firm. The business will be conducted under the name of the J. L. Mathieu Co., and the head office will, as heretofore, be in Sherbrooke, Que. The price paid for the business was three times the amount paid for it less than four years ago.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Messrs. R. C. Fuller & Co., the well-known druggists of Amherst, N.S., have recently enlarged their store.—Mr. Fred, Sutherland, formerly manager of the Stellarton Drug-store, is now the proprietor thereof.—Mr. J. S. Cameron, of Halifax, N.S., has sold his business to Mr. E. S. Blackie, and is going abroad on account of ill-health.—Messrs. Carnahan, of Toronto, have bought out the J. C. Lander business, at the corner of Yonge Street and Bloor Street.—Mr. J. S. Taylor has purchased Mr. Rowley's business at Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Mr. W. R. Redd, of Sackville, N.B., has purchased a stationery business, which he intends running in connection with his drug-store.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

4/25. What is Coubicide, or where obtainable?

9/37. What is Kymosoto, or where can it be obtained?

7/55. Name and address of makers of Proud's Roup Powder.

246/70. Can any reader recommend a good pattern of small mill for grinding gum arabic, requiring $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ h.p. motor, and capable of taking $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cwt. at a time?

A CHEMIST KILLED.—"El Restaurador Farmaceutico" recounts the case of a Saragossa pharmacist who declined to send out some medicines to a client without payment, and was so violently assaulted that he died.

American Notes.

From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE SUBJECT OF WOMEN IN PHARMACY continues to attract attention in America. The scarcity of men clerks continues, and many druggists are turning to women for assistants. Mr. Lockie, President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, for instance, has discarded men entirely, and now employs women in every department of his store. He expresses himself as entirely satisfied, but it must be confessed that all druggists do not agree with Mr. Lockie.

RECOGNISED SPECIALITIES.—The local pharmaceutical associations throughout the country are devoting a great deal of time this winter to the exploitation of U.S.P. and N.F. goods in competition with the host of proprietaries which abound on every hand. Joint meetings are held with physicians in many cities, and the topic is exhaustively discussed. In many instances circulars and letters are issued exploiting some one or more U.S.P. products, and contrasting their formulas with those of proprietaries. By these various means the druggists of the country hope to increase the popularity of U.S.P. and N.F. products.

THE DEATH OF DR. P. W. RAY, of Brooklyn, removes the most distinguished negro druggist in the United States. Dr. Ray was one of the few who succeeded in living down the prejudice against colour which is so marked in the United States. For many years he had been Treasurer both of the King's County Pharmaceutical Society and of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, while his store was one of the landmarks of the city. Dr. Ray was a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy and of the Bowdoin College of Medicine. He was a Mason and a member of several prominent pharmaceutical bodies.

SHORTER HOURS.—During the past few months there has been a surprising interest in the earlier-closing question. Efforts to bring about shorter hours are being made in Philadelphia and Chicago among the larger cities, and in many of the smaller towns throughout the country. In Philadelphia the plan is to divide the city into districts and to secure an agreement upon a definite hour of closing in each particular section. In Columbus, Ohio, over eighty of the hundred druggists have agreed to close every evening save Saturday at eight o'clock. This is quite a victory when one considers the long hours which ordinarily prevail.

COMPANY PHARMACY.—More rumours of "company pharmacy" of the American type are prevalent. The United Drug Co. is a co-operative concern which has about 100 of the leading druggists throughout the United States as its stockholders, and the purpose of the company has heretofore been to make a line of druggists' specialities to be distributed solely through the stockholders. Now it seems that the concern is going into the retail business direct. A subsidiary corporation has been formed in the State of Maryland, with a capitalisation of \$150,000, and a number of stores will be immediately purchased. It is even predicted that the company will ultimately own a chain of 100 pharmacies.

THE N.A.R.D. has received a serious blow in a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court in Pennsylvania. A year or two ago a Philadelphia cutter, named Loder, brought action for conspiracy and restraint of trade against the local retailers, jobbers, and manufacturers who had been operating under the "tripartite agreement" of the N.A.R.D. Loder won, and was awarded \$20,000 damages. The Circuit Judge has now returned the action for re-trial on a technicality, but in doing so takes occasion to express his opinion that the former conviction was a just one, and that an actual combination and conspiracy really did exist. This decision, coming from a United States judge, foreshadows the decision which may be expected in the governmental suit against the so-called "drug trust." In Baltimore, Maryland, a similar decision has just been given by the State Court of Appeals. Klingel, a cutter, brought action two years ago against the local jobbers and manufacturers, but the case was dismissed some time ago by a judge in the Superior Court. The Court of Appeals has now returned the case and ordered a re-trial.

Legal Reports.

Merchandise-marks Act.

WASHING-SODA CRYSTALS.

At the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on January 15, before Mr. Mahony, Divisional Magistrate, Mr. P. O'Connor, 25 D'Olier Street, Dublin, summoned Wm. M. Collins, commission agent, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, for having sold washing-soda crystals mixed, it is alleged, with Glauber salts. Mr. Blood, K.C., for the prosecutor, said he was in a difficult position, as the defendant and his principal witness were unable to appear in consequence of illness. He had brought an expert witness over from England, and asked that in case of an adjournment his Worship would have regard to costs.

Mr. Byrne, for the defendant, desired an adjournment, and was willing to give the prosecutor's solicitor the names of the customers who had brought the washing-soda in dispute.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Rochdale on January 16, James Hannah, herbalist, was fined 2s. 6d., and costs, for selling sweet nitre about 30 per cent. below the normal standard. The defendant said he sold it exactly as he got it, and produced the invoice from Messrs. Brooks & Co., wholesale chemists, Manchester. Mr. Brooks, in evidence, stated that the spirit was of B.P. strength when it left their premises, and the Magistrates were not satisfied with the defendant's statement that he had not adulterated it.

OLIVE OIL.

At Bilston Police Court on January 15, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. N. C. A. Neville), John Mapson, chemist and druggist, High Street, Bilston, was summoned for selling a drug purporting to be olive oil, which, on being analysed by Mr. E. W. T. Jones, the county analyst, was found to be mineral oil. When the defendant's wife was told that the oil had been purchased for the purpose of being analysed she said, "I hope I have given it to him right." That showed, said Inspector Van Tromp, who conducted the case for the prosecution, the foolishness of leaving a chemist's shop in charge of a woman who did not know anything about what she was serving.—Evidence, including that of the analyst, was given in support of the charge.—The defendant's explanation was that it was a pure mistake on the part of his wife, and she supported this in evidence.—The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said a very careless mistake had been committed. People in chemists' shops, he added, should be careful how they manage their business, or the result might be very serious. Defendant would be fined 3l., and 1l. 13s. 6d. costs.

County Court Cases.

HARD TIMES FOR DOCTORS.

At Southwark County Court, on January 10, Dr. F. F. Hills, of Paroma Road, Belvedere, appeared on a judgment summons for 4l. 11s. 5d. issued by Davy Hill & Hodgkins, Ltd., Southwark, for drugs supplied. Debtor said things were in a dreadful state at Belvedere, and he was paying 7s. 6d. a month on a judgment summons at the Dartford Court.

Judge Willis: You must pay something on this. You must cut down your expenditure. Do you smoke?—Yes, sometimes.

The Creditors' Representative: He had a motor-car twelve months ago.

Debtor: Some years ago, before times became so bad.

Judge Willis: I think you must pay 7s. 6d. a month.

Debtor: Will you make it 4s. a month?

Eventually an order of 4s. a month, or twenty-eight days' in default, was made.

DAMAGED LINSEED DISPUTE.

In the City of London Court on January 15, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Messrs. Hamlyn & Co., 37 Mark Lane, E.C., sued Mr. Edward Clark, Harlow, Essex, to

recover the sum of 3l. 2s. 10d. for certain damaged linseed sold to him. The case as narrated to the Court was to the effect that the plaintiffs had purchased for 12s. a ton some tons of damaged linseed which had been burned on board ship and offered it to the defendant at 15s. per ton. He was taken to see it at the docks, and agreed to buy about six tons, having the option to pay only 10s. per ton if he thought it was not worth more than that to him. He carted off the linseed, and found it to be not only linseed, but old sacks and chips of wood, and only fit for manure. Plaintiffs said they did not mind what the goods were, as the defendant inspected them before purchase. The maxim of *caveat emptor* therefore applied. After hearing all the evidence, some of which indicated that the linseed had been wetted and had fermented, Judge Rentoul said he had the greatest difficulty in deciding who was in the right in the matter. If defendant had not taken away the linseed he would have been in the right, but as he had done so he must now pay for it. He had put himself in the wrong in taking the linseed away. Judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM SHAW, trading as Lowe & Wylde, Chemists, 53 King's Road, Chelsea.—The creditors include T. F. Bristow & Co. (10l.); H. Bowen (50l.); A. Dearlove (200l.); W. Sutton & Co. (63l.); partly secured, Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (230l.).

Re JAMES LYALL, trading as Carlton's Drug-stores, 433 Green Lanes, Harringay, Chemist and Druggist.—The adjourned meeting of the creditors concerned under this failure took place at the offices of the Official Receiver for the Edmonton district, Bedford Row, W.C., on January 11. The Official Report (C. & D., January 5, p. 11) was submitted, and the estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver for summary administration in the usual manner.

Re A. HODGSON, Biddulph Street, Leicester.—The accounts filed show gross liabilities 7,947l. 7s. 1d. (unsecured 641l. 10s. 7d.) and assets estimated to realise 13l. 10s., from which 4l. 16s. 6d. has to be deducted for preference claims, leaving net assets 8l. 13s. 6d., and a deficiency of 632l. 17s. 1d. It appears that in 1892 house property and land devolved upon the bankrupt under the will of his uncle, the late Jonathan Hodgson, of Leicester, which he considers was worth 5,000l. He was then twenty-two years of age, and in the employment of his father, who carried on two chemists' shops in Leicester, and continued in that position till 1902, when he acquired one of the shops (51 Biddulph Street), where he has carried on business since. Before acquiring this business the bankrupt had either sold or mortgaged the above-mentioned property, and he had only 700l. left in 1902; some of the money was lost in mining-shares speculations. The business in Biddulph Street was insolvent at the time the bankrupt acquired it to the extent of 400l., which further reduced his capital, and the profits were never sufficient to maintain himself and his family. The liabilities include about 350l., owing for money borrowed. The shop was closed on December 19, when the stock and fixtures were sold for 30l., which was paid away for rent, costs of bankruptcy proceedings, etc. The debtor attributes his failure to "losses through being surety for several people and expenses through being sued by creditors."

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

DAGLISH, R. R., and MOSSOP, C. H., New Romney, Kent, medical practitioners.

GALE, J. D., GALE, P., and JEFFERSON, T., under the style of Gale & Co., Bouverie Street, London, E.C., wholesale chemists and druggists; so far as regards P. Gale.

WHITE, H. F., and WILLIS, C. S., under the style of Richard White & Sons, Norwich, dental surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

CHARLTON, JOHN WILLIAM, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, mineral-water manufacturer.

HATCH, RICHARD MELANCTHON, Bristol, dentist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

HALLAM, SAMUEL ROBINSON, Old Kent Road, London, S.E., surgeon—discharge suspended for two years, ending December 20, 1908.

Deed of Arrangement.

Griffiths, Henry Thomas, 8 High Street, Ponders End, Enfield, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, W. H. Goodwin, 24 Coleman Street, London, E.C. Dated, January 7; filed, January 11. Liabilities unsecured, 707l. 2s. 7d.; estimated net assets, 181l. 17s. 10d. The creditors include Mrs. Griffiths, London, 616l.; and Sutton & Co., London, 21l.

New Companies and Company News.

ACME SOAP CO., LTD.—Capital 10,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. H. Edwards, and to carry on the business of makers of and dealers in soap, dealers in the raw materials and manufactured and residual products of soap, etc.

BRITISH SOLAR PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 66 Pentonville Road, N., by G. B. Kingsley and L. A. Graham, and to carry on the business of printers of bromide and photographic enlargements, etc. The first directors are G. B. Kingsley and L. A. Graham. Registered office, 66 Pentonville Road, N.

A. T. DIMMOCK, LTD.—Capital 3,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an oil, varnish, and paint merchant, importer of drysalteries and chemicals, commission-agents for aniline dyes and for ropes and twines, etc., carried on by A. T. Dimmock. The first directors are A. Leiner (chairman) and A. T. Dimmock (managing director). Registered office, 58 Old Bedford Road, Luton.

OILS AND MERCHANDISE (AFRICA), LTD.—Capital 3,100l., in 3,000 ordinary shares of 1l. each and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. Objects: To acquire certain patents relating to the expeditious and economical extraction and separation of the kernels of the palm and other nuts from the shells or coverings thereof, to adopt an agreement with E. W. J. Trevor, and to carry on the business of buyers, sellers, importers, exporters, and manipulators of and dealers in palm-nuts, soap, candles, oil, oil-cake, fibres, ivory, rubber, mahogany, cotton, etc., in England, Africa, and elsewhere. Registered office, 46 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

THE PABIANITSKY CHEMICAL-FACTORY, producing aniline dyes, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products at Lask, in the Petrovsk Government, closed its seventh (1905) working-year with a profit of 72,882r., and a dividend of 3 per cent. was paid.

IRVINE CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—At an extraordinary general meeting held at 204 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily. Messrs. John Wilson, Joseph Patrick, John Bishop, and George Breen were appointed liquidators.

JOHNSON & SONS, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd. (London). An issue on January 4 has been registered of 5,000l. 4-per-cent. debentures, part of series created December 31, 1906, to secure 10,000l., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The Buckau Chemical-works announced a dividend of 12 per cent. for 1906, as compared with 10 per cent. in 1905. The Chemische Fabrik Einergraben, of Barmen, state that the net profit in 1905-6 was 89,335m., as against 72,531m. during the previous year.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, being 10s. per share (the same as last year), payable on and after February 15 next to the proprietors of ordinary shares registered on the company's books on February 8, and to holders of ordinary share warrants to bearer.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the head offices, Harmond Street, London, N.W., on January 16, Mr. P. Warnford-Davis (Chairman of directors) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (*C. & D.*, January 12, p. 45), the Chairman congratulated the meeting on the fact that, notwithstanding the keen competition, the profit on trading had been increased by nearly 1,100l. The increase of 500l. in management-expenses, etc., was due mainly to expenditure on sending out an increased number of price-lists. Mr. Andrew Chatto seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. ELLES HILL, M.A., has written, and Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., have published this week a 3s. 6d. book on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, to which we hope to refer more fully later.

Poisoning Cases.

Belladonna for Laudanum.

As briefly stated in last week's issue (p. 62), an inquest was held at the Westminster Coroner's Court on January 10, with reference to the death of Mary Elizabeth Morris (56), who died from the effects of taking belladonna, which had been sold in mistake for laudanum by a Battersea chemist's assistant.

One of the witnesses, Amelia Eyles, stated that the deceased, who was her mother, was advised at a London hospital to take laudanum, and she had done so for eleven years, either in water or in beer. The laudanum was always obtained in the little blue bottle (produced), which was labelled "Laudanum—Poison. Battersea Park Drug-stores, 38 Battersea Park Road; also High Street, Battersea. G. F. H. Bartlett." On January 4 witness heard that her mother was ill and went to see her. Dr. Flide was sent for, and he said the chemist must have made a mistake, and that he would go round and see him. When he returned he said the deceased must go to the hospital. She was taken there, and died on the following night. In cross-examination by Mr. Chester Jones witness said Mr. Bartlett's is not a very large shop, but the proprietor was not in it when she was served on the single occasion she bought a penny-worth of laudanum.

The Coroner (Mr. John Troutbeck) said there was some authority for saying that he should have been. In the case of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Wheeldon, which was a prosecution by the Society to recover a penalty, there was an appeal which was heard before Mr. Justice Hawkins and Baron Pollock. In the course of a considered judgment Mr. Justice Hawkins said:

The whole object of the Act would be frittered away, and the Act become a dead letter were we to declare by our judgment that any unqualified assistant can lawfully and with impunity sell any of the poisons to which the Act refers, unless upon each occasion of such sale he acts under the personal supervision of a qualified employer or the qualified assistant to such employer. By such personal supervision we mean not merely present in the shop or room where the sale takes place, but actual personal supervision, so that every individual sale shall be so guarded by the precautions prescribed by the Act that the safety of every individual member of the public might be provided for so far as the law can accomplish that object.

Mr. Chester Jones: Supposing this sale had been laudanum. I do not know whether it was necessary that it should have been sold by a qualified person.

The Coroner, in reply, said that is clear, and explained the conditions for selling poisons in either part of the Schedule.

Kate Frances Dwyer (14) said she had purchased laudanum at Mr. Bartlett's shop for Mrs. Morris three or four times, and when she went on January 4 for a penny-worth, both Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Silke (his assistant) were in the shop. The latter supplied her with the laudanum.

William John Kitchen (14) said he was employed by Mr. Bartlett from September last until January 4, when he was discharged. He was engaged to take out orders, and Mr. Bartlett wrote on a piece of paper what they were to do every day. He had nothing to do with the filling of medicine-bottles in the shop. On January 3 "number one boy, John Suter," told him to go down into the cellar and fill up a bottle labelled "Tinct. opii" for him. He took the bottle and filled it with what he thought was "tinct. opii," but he did not know what "tinct. opii" meant. He knew there were four or five bottles of it in the second cellar. He filled the bottle with something from another bottle where the tinct. opii was kept, and this bottle must have been there by mistake. It was a big bottle and was labelled "Tinct. of —" something, he forgot what. He took the bottle upstairs and gave it to Mr. Suter, who was standing by the side of Mr. Bartlett in front of the counter. Suter placed the filled bottle on the shelf. It was not examined by Mr. Bartlett. He had not filled bottles before, but on this occasion there were two or three people in the shop, and Mr. Bartlett was busy at his desk. Silke was absent during the whole transaction.

The Coroner: I am told, as the actual result of the post-

mortem examination, that there is very little doubt about the cause of death.

Mr. Chester Jones: No doubt it was hastened by what was taken. I ask you to allow me to postpone my cross-examination.

The Coroner: Certainly. The only point I had in my mind was whether it would be necessary to have an analysis, or whether the cause of death is so free from doubt that an analysis will not be required. At this stage I do not think it will be necessary to order an analysis, as I understand your client has made a definite statement that belladonna was given?

Mr. Chester Jones assented.

John William Patrick Suter (15½) deposed that he had been two and a half years in the employ of Mr. Bartlett. It was his duty to fill up bottles; not poison-bottles, which was done by Mr. Bartlett himself. He (witness) did the oil-bottles and so on. On January 3 he was serving some people in the shop—seven or eight—and he sold a pennyworth of laudanum to a lady. It happened to be the last in the bottle, and Kitchen being the only boy about, he asked him to fill it up with "tinct. opii." He said, "Be sure that name is on the bottle downstairs." Mr. Bartlett generally gave a boy a paper with the name on it and sent him to fill the bottle. Witness described himself as a student.

The Coroner: What do you do when you serve a person with laudanum?—Take it down, put it in a bottle, label it, and wrap it up.

How do you know it is laudanum?—I pour it out of the right bottle.

How do you know it is laudanum?—By the name on the bottle.

Is that the only way you know?—Yes, sir.

Are you not taught to smell things?—Yes.

Then why don't you do it? Why were you serving a poison with Mr. Bartlett engaged and not supervising you? Was that your habit?—I don't know; I don't often serve without supervision, but on this occasion I was so busy.

Had you to pass any form of examination before you were allowed to be a student?—No, sir. Mr. Bartlett watches me when I serve laudanum, but neither of us smell it.

The inquiry was then adjourned for a week (see p. 94).

Sale of Mercuric Chloride.

An inquest was held at Southwark on January 10 by Mr. T. Danford Thomas on the body of Elizabeth Harriett Hardy (35), an inmate of the Bethlehem Royal Asylum. From the evidence it appears that the woman had so far recovered that she was permitted to go out on January 12 to see her relatives. While out she visited the shop of Mr. William Howell, pharmaceutical chemist, 81 High Street, Peckham, and purchased some bichloride of mercury, with which she subsequently poisoned herself in the asylum. In his evidence Mr. Howell said he remembered the deceased coming to his shop, and she appeared to be quite rational. She asked for some bichloride of mercury, saying she required it for photographic purposes. She assured him she only required a small quantity, and that there was no risk, as she thoroughly understood the nature of the poison, having used it before. In answer to the Coroner the witness said that it is not an uncommon poison to sell for the purposes of photography, and he supposed he was asked for it about once a month or oftener. He did not know the deceased, and did not inquire who she was, as he accepted her word that she knew the nature of the poison and had used it before. He made an entry in the customary way, which she signed. Witness was quite aware that bichloride of mercury is in the first part of the Poison Schedule, which was the reason that induced him to get her to sign the poison-register. The Coroner asked the witness why he served the deceased, as he did not know her, and witness replied that he knew of no reason why he should not. The Coroner pointed out that it is set out in the first part of the Schedule to the Sale of Poisons Act that it should not be sold unless the seller knows to whom it is being sold and for what purpose it is required. In reply the witness said that he had no knowledge that it is necessary for him to know the buyer. He sold the deceased lady ½ oz., and there was about ¼ oz. left in the packet. The admission by the witness that he was

not aware that he ought to know the buyer was commented upon by the Coroner, who pointed out that Mr. Howell, according to his own account, had infringed the law. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while insane.

Other Cases.

Ten fatalities besides those mentioned above have occurred during the past week from poisoning, five of them being misadventures. Elizabeth Jenkinson, of Preston, drank poisonous liniment in mistake for medicine in spite of the fact that the mixtures were in differently shaped bottles. Spirit of salt in mistake for quinine-and-iron tonic was taken with fatal results by Jane Ogilvie, of Canning Town. Overdoses of laudanum caused the deaths of William Payne (62), a Lincoln fish-hawker; Charles Arthur Kent, a club steward at Southsea; and of George Cumberton, of Lurgan. In the Lurgan case it was stated at the inquest that deceased had been given a mixture of laudanum and peppermint by his wife "to keep him quiet." The mixture was obtained from Mr. J. Black, chemist, Church Place, Lurgan, who told the purchaser not to give more than four or five drops of the laudanum at one time. Dr. Deeny said death was due to overdoses of laudanum acting on a heart weakened by alcoholism.—Ellen Griffiths, of Birkenhead, was accidentally poisoned with oxalic acid.—Three of the suicides were with carbolic acid, the victims being Mary Elizabeth Garrett, of Liverpool, Marion Unitt, of King's Heath, and George Compton, a Cardiff cab-owner. At Hoxton a two-year-old child named Wheatley drank carbolic acid and died.—Samuel Tarry, a Gravesend confectioner, poisoned himself with potassium cyanide.—Hannah Hobbs (32), of Islington, committed suicide with spirit of salt.—Two guests at a Sheffield wedding died as a result of drinking benzine in mistake for wine.

Births.

COCKING.—At 4 Cannon Hill Terrace, Merton, S.W., on January 7, the wife of T. Tusting Cocking, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

PRING.—At Bromley Common, Kent, on January 14, the wife of William Wallace Pring, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

HORSBURGH—REYNOLDS.—At St. Peter's, Edinburgh, on January 10, by the Rev. Canon Dawson, M.A., James David Horsburgh, chemist and druggist, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, to Helen, only daughter of Mr. Francis Reynolds, London.

FETHERSTON—ELDEN.—On January 9, at Roundstone, co. Galway, by the Rev. Canon McCormick, D.D., Rector of the parish, George Graham Fetherston, pharmaceutical chemist, proprietor of the Medical Hall, Phibsborough, Dublin, to Elizabeth A. (Cis), only daughter of the late William Elden, Roundstone.

Deaths.

BEALL.—At Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge, on January 10, Mr. George Beall, chemist and druggist, of Beall & Son, Sidney Street, aged eighty. Mr. Beall was a Bedfordshire man, but most of his life was passed in Cambridge. For the last half century he had occupied continuously, for business purposes, a shop in Sidney Street, which was patronised by a large town and county *clientèle*. Mr. Beall held until his death the office of senior deacon at Eden Baptist Chapel. His son, Mr. S. S. Beall, has conducted the business since his father's retirement some years ago. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, the body being interred at Histon Road cemetery, in the family vault. Mr. H. F. Cook (President), Mr. H. Flanders, and Mr. E. H. Church represented the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

BROWN.—At Waterloo, Liverpool, on January 5, Mr. Thomas Brown, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one.

Mr. Brown carried on business in High Street, Lutterworth, from 1849 until 1905. He was one of the founders of the Lutterworth Volunteer Corps and a prominent Oddfellow.

BURY.—At Accrington, on January 14, Mr. John Henry Bury, chemical manufacturer. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Bury, who was the principal partner of the firm of Henry Bury & Co., chemical manufacturers, of the Church Lane Works, founded about a hundred years ago by Mr. Henry Bury, uncle of the late Mr. Benjamin Bury. Mr. J. H. Bury was connected with the firm until it was converted into a limited company, and he then went into business as a chemical manufacturer and a dry-salter at Widnes. He eventually retired, and went to reside in Accrington about twenty years ago.

CANN.—At Dartford, Kent, on January 4, Mr. James Cann, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Cann, who was for many years in business in Lowfield Street, had been a member of the Urban District Council since 1902. He was also a member of the education authority, the promoter and Hon. Secretary of the Dartford Schoolboys' Cadet Battalion, Treasurer of the Phoenix Benefit Society, and a member of Wilmington Parish Council.

DE PASQUALE.—The death is announced of Chevalier Santi de Pasquale, head of the firm of Messrs. Santi de Pasquale & Figli, essential-oil manufacturers, Messina, Sicily.

DONALDSON.—At Glen Leigh, Magdala Road, Cosham, on January 8, Hannah Grace, wife of Mr. George Donaldson, chemist and druggist, Queen Street, Portsea.

GAMBLE.—At his residence, Briars Hey, Rainhill, Lancashire, on January 15, suddenly, Mr. William Gamble, J.P., C.C., second son of Sir David Gamble, K.C.B., aged fifty-four.

JACKSON.—At 68 Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey, on January 4, Mr. John Pim Jackson, pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty-eight.

MARGGRAF.—The death is reported of Herr Johannes Marggraf, the owner of the Rothen Apotheke, Berlin, aged forty-five. He studied at the University of Strasburg, and after passing the State examination took over his father's business in Berlin in 1887. He was the President of the Berlin Apothecaries' Society, the district representative of the German Apothecaries' Society, and held other offices which testified to the high respect in which he was held by his colleagues.

PAGE.—At Bishop's Stortford, on January 7, Mr. William Hawkins Page, who had been in business as a chemist in Bridge Street for many years.

ROGERSON.—On Christmas Eve, 1906, in her sixty-ninth year, Jane, the widow of the late Herbert Goldthorpe Rogerson (a former President of the Bradford Chemists' Association). Although a familiar personality to many, Mrs. Rogerson never took an active part in any phase of public life except in Church work. Her private benefactions will be missed in quarters where publicity was not courted.

STEVENS.—At the New Road, Chatham, on January 15, Mr. William Stevens, chemist and druggist, for many years in business in the High Street, Chatham, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Stevens was in business as a chemist and druggist, and for many years was considered one of the principal chemists in the Rochester district, and was highly respected by his fellow-townsmen and the trade generally.

YOUNG.—At his residence, Dundonald Road, Kilmarnock, on January 9, Mr. Thomas Young, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Young was the son of a Kilmarnock doctor, and had carried on business in the town for nearly fifty years. His shop is in King Street. Mr. Young was the largest shareholder in, and was chairman of the Kilmarnock Water Co. previous to the undertaking being taken over by the Corporation.

Recent Will.

MR. EDWARD JOSEPH LAMBERT, surgical-instrument manufacturer, of the firm of Messrs. Lambert, Son & Watkins, who died on October 27 last, left estate of the gross value of 13,890l. 5s. 1d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 10,905l. 0s. 8d.

Personalities.

MR. FREDERICK KIRBY, chemist and druggist, Northampton, has been appointed a Land-tax Commissioner.

MR. R. DRANE, chemist and druggist, Cardiff, has been appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Honorary Curators' Committee of the Cardiff City Council.

MR. O. ISGOED JONES, Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Llanrwst, has been re-elected Chairman of the Conway Fishery Board for the ensuing year.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, J.P. (leader of the Moderate party in the London County Council), addressed the members of the Junior Constitutional Club on "London Government and the London County Council Elections" on January 17.

MR. JOHN THOMAS BENTLEY, chemist and druggist, The Cornhill, Bury St. Edmunds, has been nominated for a casual vacancy arising on the Town Council. Three nomination-papers were handed in for Mr. Bentley, one of which was subscribed to by lady voters.

DR. HENRY T. BÖTTINGER has resigned his position as director of Messrs. Friedr. Bayer & Co.'s works at Elberfeld, and at the next general meeting he will be proposed as a member of the council. Dr. Böttinger is well known in England, having received his education and early training in science here.

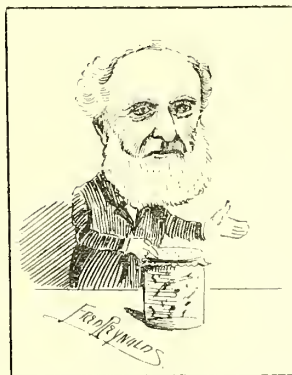
MR. JOHN TURTON WESTOVER, chemist and druggist, Bull Ring, Kidderminster; Mr. Maurice Smith, pharmaceutical chemist, Sutton Park Road, Kidderminster; Mr. George Holdsworth, J.P., druggist and dysalter, Kidderminster; and Mr. William Chadwick, druggist and dysalter, Blakebrook, Kidderminster, have been appointed Land-tax Commissioners.

THE success of Mr. Fred Reynolds's fish book entitles him to turn his pencil to the depicting of an eminent pisciculturist—Mr. Richard Munton Pratt, pharmaceutical chemist, Otley, Yorks, who is now retiring from business there, after fifty-two years of it, in favour of Mr. Fairfax Fearnley, of Leeds. Our portrait of Mr. Pratt is sketched by Mr. Reynolds. The "Ilkley Gazette" says of him:

Mr. Pratt is one of Otley's best-known residents, and, although he is not a native, having been born at Foulsham,

in Norfolk, he may almost be regarded as such. He has many interesting reminiscences, chiefly with regard to angling, which has been his hobby since a boy. He became a member of the old Otley Angling Club over fifty years ago, and acted as Secretary for twenty-one years, at the end of which he was made the recipient of a gold watch and chain.

Mr. Pratt has always been interested in pisciculture. He first commenced the interesting study in a cottage at the rear of his shop in Manor Square, and here he hatched from 20,000 to 30,000 fish annually. This work was subsequently increased, until between 80,000 and 90,000 trout were each year turned into the Wharfe, a portion of them being first placed in one of the reservoirs that supply the town with water. It seems that some of the members of the Board considered this practice prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. On the occasion of some discussion on the matter, Mr. Pratt attended the Board meeting armed with a bottle of fresh-water shrimps and other insects upon which the fish feed, and in this way effectively demonstrated their scavenging qualities. The members of the Board at once saw the force of the argument, and henceforward raised no objection to Mr. Pratt turning his small fry into the reservoir.



The Honours List of the Pharmaceutical Society shows that twelve of the Society's prizemen have taken the B.Sc. degree and six others D.Sc., ten have taken a medical degree or diploma, and four have secured the coveted distinction F.R.S. These are of persons now living.

Chemists' Windows.



THIS photograph was not taken to illustrate the window-display, but to show a quite recent frontage executed by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons for Mr. Harold T. Escritt, chemist and druggist, High Road, Streatham, S.W. The fascia, as well as the shop-fittings, is executed in fumed oak, which, in combination with the granite pillars at the side and the tiles beneath the windows, gives a rich and solid appearance to the frontage.

Conundrum Column.

MR. FRED REYNOLDS's conundrum on p. 34 of *C. & D.*, January 5, has proved a veritable puzzle. The correct solution, "Ol. Ricini" (rise in ol.) has not been suspected by any competitor. We are fain to admit that it may seem a little far-fetched, but we have the artist's word for it that such was his intention. Most of our contributors lightly dismiss it, in more or less bad verse, as "Isinglass," while others, equally certain, favour "Ol. Anethi"—the latter being distinctly ingenious. We print a few of the best replies, and we will forward 1s. to each of the authors.

Whoever thought in days gone by
That it would come to pass
That men should take a funny craze
To have their I's-in-glass?

W. DENNIS, Mundesley-on-Sea.

The infant cries, the infant frets,
And this is the reason why:
He won't be happy till he gets
His aqua anethi.

J. W. LAING, Coupar Angus, N.B.

Lament of the One-eyed Maiden.
"I cannot cry to-night," she cried,
"For I have no eye, alas!
My tears they are for ever dried,
Because my other Isinglass."

HERBERT CHAMBERS, Brighton.

I really think I was an ass
To read the puzzle Isinglass.
I confess my error with a sigh,
For now I find 'tis ol. lini.

C. CUTHBERT GOULD, 189 Wardour Street, W.

The puzzle, What is it?
You inquire.

Why, Eye on liquid,
Solution of Iron Wire.

W. S., 57 Peter Gate, York.

The classic words of Caesar great
Are *veni, vidi, vici*;
But Alfred Pollard catches rats
With Oleum Anisi.

Queen's Park, W.

Oh, artist, I do wonder why
You have written O L B'neath eye.
Your pun is atrocious—
It makes me ferocious
To think you mean Ol. Anethi.

A. H. OWEN, Christchurch.

Fred Reynolds certainly is smart,
And so's his latest contribution;
Yet if he means the "eye's in glass"
He's shown us the correct "solution."

JOHN J. WITTEN, Sunderland.

Chemists' Calendars.

The calendar sent out by Messrs. Ernest Matthews, Ltd., Royston, Herts, is a card 12 by 15, to which is attached a monthly tear-off calendar. Over the calendar is a picture in a green tint of some sheep, which is quite appropriate, as the company specialise in agricultural supplies.

MESSRS. HOWARDS & SONS, Ltd., Stratford, Essex, and Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., Hatton Garden, London, E.C., publish a wall-calendar with monthly tear-offs. The most prominent part of the card is devoted to a reproduction in colour of packages of Messrs. Howards' chemicals, which will serve as a reminder to users of the calendar of some of the alkaloids and chemicals which are special to the house. The calendar is produced in excellent style.

MR. JAMES MAVOR, chemist, Hightown Post Office and 126 West Street, Crewe, sends us a copy of his calendar for 1907, which has several novel features. In the first place it is a monthly tear-off calendar, there being on each leaf a half-tone reproduction of a pretty scene. When tearing off the monthly leaf one comes across a pink sheet with prices or other matter. We reproduce two of the pages which appear to us quite new as calendar accompaniments:

New Ways.

GOODS WEEKLY.—We do not wait for travellers.

SPECIAL ORDERS DAILY.—(A small deposit to ensure the articles be not left on our hands.)

MONEY BACK to customers not pleased with goods (except in case of special orders, rubber goods, and articles to be worn).

ONE PRICE to everybody alike; fluctuates with the market only; all goods like tooth-brushes marked in plain figures.

IF WE ERR in price or otherwise, come right in and grumble: we will alter it.

COME AND INSPECT.—We keep the place clean—extra clean—we'll be glad to show you round.

SMALL PROFITS, fresh stock, quick turnover. We have no use for a museum.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS take goods on approval anywhere in Crewe or district; wait while you select; if you don't like them, return the lot.

IF YOU'RE ILL AND WANT DRUGS, SEND US A POSTCARD.

Apprentices Wanted.

PROSPECTS.—Never better than to-day. Wages at age twenty-one (qualified by examination) are 2*l.* per week, rising to almost anything you like to make it by hard work.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Bell, two at 30*l.*; Boots, two at 52*l.*, two at 35*l.*; Fairchild, one at 50*l.*, four at 5*l.*; Manchester, one at 26*l.*. The latter is specially for Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire.

THE EXAMS.—Not nearly so stiff as unsuitable: they scarcely contain a single subject of any real use to you in trade.

THE CHEMISTS' SOCIETY.—Been run for years by a council of men from towns like Bath, Hastings, and West-end of London. Little idea of the needs of the North and Midlands. They have tried to impose a standard on all which is really only applicable to a few: result, 30 per cent. of passes, 70 per cent. failures to pass the exams. last ten years.

THE 70 PER CENT. are now calling out for legal recognition—and they'll get it—partly from Lord Crewe's Bill at present before the House of Commons. It will be the start in a much-needed reform.

NO COUNCIL can spoil the wants of the public, and the public want drug-shops, and good assistants, and plenty of them.

EXAM-FEES.—Raised from 3*l.* in 1880 to 10*l.* to-day: all trying to keep out the poor man's son; but in less than three years the reform will be complete, and the drug-trade will be on a sound basis of suitable exams. and fees in reason.

I'VE MADE A STUDY of this question, and shall be glad to help parents who have boys or girls who want work in the drug-trade.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Bachelors of Pharmacy

are not likely to be numerous among us either in this or in the next generation, but, on the face of things, it appears extremely regrettable that when certain of our great Universities are disposed to grant facilities for working for and obtaining such degrees the bucket of cold water, which is the invariable guerdon of every reform and advance, should be provided by the body which never ceases to proclaim its passionate interest in the cause of education and in the encouragement of the higher pharmacy. So far as the uninitiated can gather, the one and the only ground for opposing the proposal of the Edinburgh and Birmingham Universities is the anticipation of a possibility that they may be tempted in the future to grasp also at the qualifying fees. It has often been shown in these pages that the Pharmaceutical Society lives on these, so it is not perhaps surprising that its official guardians should cling to their retention with all the more tenacity now that the income from them is so visibly shrinking. But the contingency of University competition is remote, and even if it were a great deal more probable than it is, it might well be questioned whether the Pharmaceutical Society would be justified in blocking such a desirable object as

University Facilities

for the comparatively few students anxious for them and in a position to avail themselves of them. It is on such students that the future progress of pharmacy depends; for there will be, and indeed are now, openings for pharmacists specially skilled in analytical work, in sanitary investigations, in bacteriology, in the application of the Röntgen rays, and in other adjuncts to modern medicine and surgery. The Pharmaceutical Society has been asked by some of its more ambitious graduates to furnish the necessary training in these subjects, and has found itself unable to respond to the demand. But the Universities have resources which the Pharmaceutical Society never can have, and they are willing to place them at the disposal of the class of aspirants indicated. The reply to their offer, translated into blunt Saxon, is "hands off." It is a pity.

The Word "Metal,"

which occurs in the new part of the Historical English Dictionary (Mesne to Misbirth), has always been a puzzle to etymologists, and the classification of the thing itself has provided similar difficulties for chemists and physicists. Metal appears with but slight literal variations in all European languages. It was metallum in Latin and metallon in Greek, but the Greek word meant originally a mine or a quarry. What metallon was derived from is unknown. The Dictionary says it was "apparently related in some way to metallan, to seek after, to explore." An older theory, one authorised by Pliny, was that it was a combination of meta and allos, with others, referring to the seams of ores, which were generally found to follow each other, or to the ores themselves which were mixtures. Another derivation which has been suggested is metao, I measure, on the assumption that a metal was in early times, as now, the measure of value. Then there was the Sanskrit matallika, which, however, appeared to be an Arabic importation conveying the idea of striking. Benfey, who suggested the now generally accepted metallan, abandoned it when he found that meedi was an old Slavonic term for bronze, and he thought

this must have had a common progenitor with metal which could not be metallan. The history of the classification of metals is too long to be entered upon here. It may be said, however, that every new group discovered disturbed the old definitions. For example, malleability was at one time specified as the essential characteristic of a metal: antimony, bismuth, zinc, and arsenic were found to be all rather brittle than malleable. These were for a long time classed as semi-metals. Then density became the stand-by: potassium, sodium, and lithium destroyed this definition. Selenium and tellurium have figured both as metals and as metalloids, and the claims of hydrogenium and ammonium to places in the metallic division of the elements are also familiar.

The Thousand Million

pounds' worth of business which the United Kingdom did with Colonial and foreign countries in 1906 is a marvellous figure, the analysis of which could yield many comments. But the feature which strikes my attention at the first glance is the remarkable advance made during the past two years in re-exports. So far back as 1871 the value of the re-exports exceeded sixty millions. But that was an exceptional year, and the trade for a time fell back a little. From 1880 to 1900, however, the annual average was about sixty-three millions. Then it slowly went up until in 1904 it just turned seventy millions; ten millions more than it was twenty-five years previously. Only two years later the value of this trade is reported to be eighty-five millions; fifteen millions more in 1906 than it was in 1904. And even now the Mincing Lane magnates will tell you that the market of the world is shifting from poor old London to Hamburg, to New York, or to Amsterdam.

The Tragedy of Modern Commerce

is the "Daily Mail Year-book's" way of describing "the disappearance of the little man," especially from retail trade. The superficial article on this topic by Mr. J. A. Hobson, M.A., and another on "The People's Will," by Dr. Saleeby, have been inappropriately thrust into the front of a most useful and skillfully compiled manual, and can hardly be said to improve its credit. The hustling of the retailer by greedy capitalists is a serious social disaster, but Mr. Hobson's journalistic sobs over the "pathos" of the "poverty-stricken shop," and "the sorrows" of the crushed shopkeeper will not help matters. His comments are neither appreciative nor informative, and his statistics are irrelevant. That "persons occupied in retail trades" were more by 125,000 in 1901 than they were ten years previously is an interesting fact, but it has no bearing on the question whether the capitalist invasion is progressing or whether the individual shopkeeper is recovering his position. Nor has Mr. Hobson sufficiently realised the real social significance of the annihilation of independent tradesmen—a calamity which he "bemoans" but evidently anticipates. It is these men, in all branches of business and in every town in the country, who have done much, their fair share certainly, to keep going the municipal, philanthropic, religious, and educational work of their respective localities. Are Lipton's, Lilly & Skinner's, the Home and Colonial's, and Boots' managers supplying their places on councils, boards of guardians, in churches, societies, and Sunday-schools? Do the Army and Navy Stores, Whiteley's, Harrod's, and the other great universal providers, whose packages come into every corner of the Kingdom, send as well aids or contributions to, or even sympathy with, local efforts or funds? If not, and if the tendency for the distant capitalist to monopolise the retail trade of the provinces develops, the present masters becoming merely companies' journeymen, the nation will have a big bill against the joint-stock system, with a heavy balance on the debit side. The "Daily Mail" might do some service if it were to impress this danger on its readers.

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Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

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Editorial Comments.

U.S. Pure-drug Law.

CONSIDERABLE correspondence is taking place between British and American firms over the recently enacted law which came into effect on January 1, and although we have on several occasions epitomised the law, it seems desirable to give a brief outline of what will be necessary for exporters in this country to do before their goods can continue to be sold in the United States market.

In the main the law is very simple, and provides penalties not only against adulteration but against misbranding. Dealers can easily avoid trouble under the first head, but as practically all pharmaceuticals and proprietaries formerly sold are misbranded under the new law, some change in labels will be necessary, and exporters will save themselves much trouble if they will change their labels to

comply with the law. Briefly, any preparation is misbranded: (1) If false claims are made regarding its place of origin. (2) If the manufacturer's name be falsely stated (the name of the manufacturer need not appear on the package, but if any name appears it must be the correct one). (3) If false claims are made regarding its therapeutic value. Such terms as "Cure for Consumption" will not be allowed; the word "remedy" or its equivalent must be used. The law is very sweeping in this particular, declaring any preparation misbranded if the label bear any statement which is "false or misleading in any particular." (4) If correctly described—*e.g.*, syrup of figs must be a true syrup prepared from figs, and figs must be the principal constituent. If it contain a considerable amount of some other drug, the word "compound" must be added. So with extract of vanilla, for example. If it contain vanillin or coumarin, the word "compound" must be added. In short, preparations bearing the name of a food or drug must be made from that food or drug. Food-products artificially coloured must bear a label to that effect also. (5) If the preparation fail to bear on the label a statement of the amount of alcohol, opium, cocaine, morphine, cannabis indica, eucaine, chloral hydrate, chloroform, or acetanilide, and their derivatives, if any, contained therein. This applies to all preparations whether for internal or external, and for human or veterinary use. It is not necessary to disclose the whole formula. Alcohol must be stated in percentage, the other narcotics in grains per ounce of finished product.

It is customary in the United States for manufacturers to guarantee their products—*i.e.*, assume all responsibility for them and stamp the package to that effect. It will be sufficient for English exporters to stamp their invoices with the words "Guaranteed under the U.S. Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," to facilitate business, though this will probably not be insisted upon, as importers in the United States will be held responsible for all goods sold by them. United States dealers will, however, probably insist upon compliance with the labelling regulations. Proprietors whose goods are already labelled in accordance with the law can facilitate matters by making a declaration to that effect, which can be attached to the consular invoice. Finally, it should be borne in mind that the law only applies to goods in "original unbroken packages," and samples will be purchased in triplicate. Broken packages do not come within the scope of the law. The word derivatives in the last clause has been construed in a very sweeping manner, and covers everything which by any possibility could be so designated. For instance, derivatives of alcohol are ether, acetic ether, ethyl nitrite, aldehyde, and paraldehyde; of morphine—heroin, codeine, dionin, and similar compounds; of acetanilide—phenacetin, exalgine, and so forth. The law applies to pharmaceuticals equally as well as to proprietaries. Preparations called by U.S.A. names must comply with U.S.P. requirements, or, if not, must be labelled so as to show how they differ.

Lead in Cream of Tartar.

AN example of injudicious and vexatious procedure against a retail chemist under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts has just come under our notice, and the facts deserve to be put on record. It is unnecessary to specify either names or places, as our sole object is to call attention to the facts with the view of preventing a recurrence of proceedings in similar cases should they arise. A retail chemist of known respectability and professional status sold towards the end of last year a quantity of cream of tartar, and ascertained on the completion of the purchase that it was for Sale of

Food and Drugs Acts purposes. The cream of tartar happened to be the best obtainable in the market, exceeding in purity the standard required by the British Pharmacopœia; nevertheless, the retailer was in a short time advised by the inspector that the public analyst had reported that the cream of tartar contained 1-70th grain of lead per lb., and he was asked to explain how he could account for it. Parenthetically we may state that prosecutions are rarely instituted in respect of the sale of this article when the lead present is less than 1 grain per lb. The explanation given by the retailer was that of the maker of the product—*viz.*, the perfectly obvious and reasonable one that a cream of tartar containing a seventieth of a grain of lead per lb. is known on the market as "lead-free," and it is only exceedingly refined methods of analysis (perfected, we may say, in a large measure by manufacturers' chemists) that effect the detection of so small an amount—*i.e.*, two parts per million. The inspector subsequently intimated that no further action would be taken, but the retailer was asked to note the matter, as if a stigma remained upon his cream of tartar. Although we may charitably regard this as an attempt at dignified retreat, we believe it will be generally agreed, even by public analysts, that there was no occasion for taking any action at all about the sample. Successful prosecution in respect to the sale of such cream of tartar would depend upon (1) proof that it was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, or (2) that the admixture injuriously affected the quality or potency of the drug. On the first point it is a matter of common knowledge that cream of tartar containing somewhat more than five parts of lead per million meets the British Pharmacopœia requirements, and as to the second point the principal of the Government Laboratory, in his capacity as referee under the Acts, has declared that one fifty-fifth of a grain of lead in a bottle of lemonade is not injurious to health. In the present case the whole amount of lead in a pound of the article was less than this non-injurious amount, and there are 250 doses in a pound. We should expect public analysts to know these things, and, while giving full effect to their skill in using modern analytical refinements which enable them to detect two parts of lead in a million, they should also utilise the "Observations" part of their certificate form by stating whether the mixture was unavoidable and whether injurious or not to health. We say this because it is desirable, first, that retailers and manufacturers should not be put to trouble in answering unnecessary inquiries and, second, because it is the duty of local authorities and their agents to acquaint themselves with commercial and official standards of quality.

Methylated Spirits.

IN our issue of November 24, 1906, we were able to give from official sources some information regarding the use of methylated spirits, especially of the "industrial" kind, this being supplementary to the information given in the General Order issued at the end of August. In the later article we explained the official procedure respecting the submission of formulæ to the authorities; but, if we may judge from recent remarks in a contemporary and an article in the "Revenue Review," this information has been overlooked, and the following statement on p. 268 of our *Diary* is not as well appreciated as it should be:

The written consent of the Board of Inland Revenue is necessary for the use of "industrial" spirits and for the use of either kind of spirits by a retailer of methylated spirits in any art or manufacture carried on by him. A person who is not a retailer may use the spirit for manufacturing purposes within the regulation provisions.

The provisions referred to are detailed in the *Diary*, and

whenever a process, even of admixture, goes beyond these, the express authority of the Board is necessary. We referred in the November article to the reluctance of individuals in giving their formulæ to the Board, that being a requisite part of the application for using the spirits for other than the permitted purposes. The "Review" also deals with this point, and remarks:

Doubtless some persons who desire to use industrial spirit may be reluctant to disclose the composition of their specialities, but it should be understood that the information given is treated as strictly confidential, the sole object being to enable the Board, through their advisers, to decide whether the ingredients used would be likely to render the spirit potable, or to see whether the preparation is one which should be, like perfumed spirits, made only from spirits on which duty has been paid. In practice it is found that some of the formulæ submitted are really such as are intended for the preparation of perfumes, and the basis of these mixtures should be duty-paid rectified spirits, not industrial methylated spirits. Such preparations as hair-washes and dry shampoos may be prepared from methylated spirit, though some of them come perilously near being perfumes. In such cases the addition of an ingredient, such as strong ammonia, is usually insisted on by the chemical experts to whom the formulæ are submitted. Any ingredient, too, likely to cover the nauseous flavour of the wood naphtha or to cause the precipitation of its impurities would be objected to, and probably the use of the spirit would not be allowed.

Reference is also made to the bond of at least 200*l.* required from users of industrial spirit, and it is mentioned that in the case of limited companies and guarantee societies the document is prepared by the solicitor to the Board in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, but in other cases the local collector or supervisor prepares the bond. One of the regulations as to industrial spirit is that express permission is required to use it in rooms where duty-paid spirit is stored or used. Some chemists find it difficult to comply with this, and the Board waives the condition when, after consideration of circumstances, it is found that serious inconvenience would be caused. The following is an interesting extract from the "Review's" observations:

The number of applications for authority to use industrial methylated spirit has, since the introduction of the new law, been very large, and when at the end of the revenue year statistics are compiled it will, we think, be found that the quantity of industrial methylated spirit used will show a very large increase on that of ordinary methylated spirit used last year. Finish and varnish makers, many of whom were formerly content to use mineralised spirit, now suddenly find that it is not suitable, and they require the industrial spirit. It is not a question of suitability, however, so much as one of price, the industrial spirit being about 4*d.* to 5*d.* per gal. cheaper than the mineralised on account of the differentiation in the matter of the payment of the allowance. As finish and varnish makers come, however, within the category of those to whom the benefit of the industrial spirit is to be given, their applications are all granted, and thus as "finish" we have a relatively pure spirit eventually getting into the hands of a large number of irresponsible persons. Were it not for the difference in price, due to the withholding of the allowance in the case of the mineralised spirit, many of the finish-makers would just as soon use this class of spirit, and its subsequent distribution in small quantities to certain classes would not be attended with so much risk to the revenue. We are not aware that it was clearly demonstrated before the Alcohol Committee that mineralised methylated spirit was, on account of its inherent properties, unsuitable or detrimental in the making of such an article as finish.

There is a little sarcasm here. The mineral oil in the spirit is objectionable in varnishes because it is apt to leave a "bloom" on the surface, and this sometimes amounts to an objectionable opacity. The finest varnishes have been made with rectified spirit just to avoid this "bloom," as well as to secure that degree of tough hardness which is spoilt by the three-tenths of 1 per cent. of petroleum.

London Public Analysts.

The Public Health Committee of Bermondsey have considered the desirability of appointing a public analyst to

devote the whole of his time to the duties, and made inquiries as to the practice in the metropolitan boroughs, with the result that they find that the public analyst is a part-time official in twenty-three of the boroughs, as well as in Marylebone, where the medical officer of health is also public analyst. The medical officers of health are also public analysts in Lewisham and Stepney, giving their whole time to the duties. At Stepney the officer has an inclusive salary, being 820*l.* per annum, and an assistant analyst at 280*l.*, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 300*l.*, as well as a boy assistant at 10*s.* per week. The cost of chemicals and apparatus in 1905-6 amounted to 45*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and there were also establishment-charges, rent, etc. The number of analyses made during the year was 1,200. The Town Clerk of Stepney states that the advantages of the system are:

(a) The Council is not limited as to the number of samples analysed.

(b) The analyst is always at hand to give evidence if necessary without extra fee.

(c) Samples of disinfectants can be tested immediately on arrival and rejected if not up to standard.

(d) Samples of oil, etc., from the electricity department are frequently analysed without charge to that department. In Southwark the borough analyst gives his whole time to the duties, and is paid 500*l.* per annum. In addition there are two assistant analysts—one at 140*l.*, rising next year to 150*l.* per annum, and the other at 100*l.*, rising to 120*l.* The cost of the laboratory, other than rent, for the year ended March 1906 was 132*l.* The number of analyses made during the past year was 1,713. The Town Clerk of Southwark states that the advantage is clearly on the side of the whole-time analyst, as many matters arise in sanitary administration and other departments of the Council where the services of an analyst on the staff are found most serviceable. The Bermondsey Committee have resolved not to interfere with the present arrangements.

The Guinea Worm.

The report of the Advisory Committee of the Tropical Diseases Research Fund for 1906 contains an interesting account by Mr. R. T. Leiper, M.B., Ch.B., helminthologist at the London Tropical School, of the life-history of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, or Guinea worm. During the last five years the disease caused by this worm has twice broken out in epidemic form among the West African frontier force, attacking European officers as well as natives, and it has been a fruitful source of difficulties in relation to labour-supply; while hitherto prophylactic measures have been seriously hampered by ignorance of the life-history of the parasite and of the way in which it gains access to the human body. Mr. Leiper now supplies some fresh information. He says:—

The disease first shows itself as a pimple, usually near the ankle, which breaks, and from which the head of a worm emerges. This worm, scarcely larger than a pack-thread, may be from 6 in. to 3 yds. in length, and is stuffed full of ova, which, if the worm be broken in extracting it, are set loose in the tissues and occasion prolonged and serious inflammation. It was shown many years ago, by Fedtschenko and Manson, that the embryo of the Guinea worm, after escaping from the human body, develops into the mature larva after entering the body of a small fresh-water crustacean of the genus *Cyclops*, the metamorphosis being completed about the fifth week. Mr. Leiper finds that the larvæ never leave the cyclops spontaneously in ordinary conditions, but if a cyclops containing larval Guinea worms at this stage of development be transferred to a 0.2-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, death immediately results to the cyclops, while the larvæ are awakened to great activity and escape from the dead body. This experiment clearly points to man being infected by the mouth. When a cyclops containing larvæ in an advanced stage of development is swallowed, the action of the gastric juice produces the same effect on both cyclops and larvæ as that of the weak hydrochloric acid in the experiment. The conclusion has been justified by feeding a monkey on bananas containing infected cyclops; and it seems clear that the boiling or the effectual protection of drinking-water would afford security against contracting the disease.

These observations should be of great utility in tropical countries. The report also deals with a new species of *Spirochete*, discovered in mice infected with trypanosomes; describes the research on sleeping-sickness and the practical value of the arsenical remedies which are being employed for it; and with kindred subjects.

A Jamaica Pharmacy.

[The earthquake which destroyed Kingston on January 14 gives pathetic interest to these notes and photographs, the pharmacy being one of a dozen or more in the town. Cabled messages state that the commercial quarter is destroyed.]

WE are indebted to Mr. Eugene M. Magness, pharmacist, proprietor of the business of Messrs. John Crosswell & Co., druggists and grocers, King Street, Kingston, Jamaica, for these photographs, showing the interior of the



A PERSPECTIVE OF THE INTERIOR.

pharmacy and a view of the soda-fountain—which plays an important part in the day's business in tropical Jamaica.

Messrs. John Crosswell & Co. were established in 1878, and have branches at West Parade, Victoria Avenue, and



THE SODA-FOUNTAIN.

Gordon Town. They have a big business, in which forty people are employed. They publish a retail catalogue ("Housekeepers' Guide") of about 450 pages devoted to all branches of their business, which is particularly well got up, little outline cuts relieving the pages wonderfully. Recently they have commenced to publish a wholesale price-current of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. There are 162 pages in this; and the terms offered (including containers, packing, and carriage free) show that Mr. Magness is quite up to date.

Influenza.

(By a Medical Practitioner.)

TRUE influenza, or "Russian influenza," is generally regarded as that form of toxæmia which has for its first cause an infection with the bacillus that was isolated by Pfeiffer, although, in its course, other micro-organisms frequently enter the field, and may be responsible for part of the severity of the original attack or for all of the complications. The symptoms are due to the toxins of these organisms entering the blood-stream and poisoning the cells which are responsible for the proper performance of the bodily functions. The severity of an attack is dependent on the size of the dose of infection and on the power of the phagocytes to deal with it—in plain language, the resistance of the body.

Perhaps the most marked symptom of true influenza is the sudden prostration of the victim: there may be aching of all the muscles, pains in the back, in the eyeballs, in the back of the neck, severe headache, tightness of breathing, even vomiting and mental aberration; but the outstanding feature in discriminating between the true affection and its simulators is the suddenness of the prostration and its great severity. A severe tonsillitis, a bronchial catarrh, an ordinary coryza or cold in the head, may produce similar symptoms, but the cause is usually obvious, and the prostration is neither so sudden nor so complete; any septic process, such as a whitlow or even a suppurating tooth, may produce similar symptoms. It is easy to understand why such apparently dissimilar causes should produce similar symptoms if it be remembered that in all these cases the symptoms are simply the result of the poisoning of important groups of cells in the body by the toxins produced by bacteria.

In treatment of influenza it is obvious that the first thing to do is to place the body in the best possible position to resist the invaders, whether they be the true influenza bacilli or others producing similar symptoms. Rest of body and mind and equability of temperature are the first indications, and are best attained by putting the patient to bed. The next thing to do is to supply the body with a sufficiently nutritious diet in such a form as to be readily assimilated with the minimum of work for the digestive organs, as by the use of liquid food of the right kind. Milk is the sheet-anchor, and plenty of it—at least a quart per day, with or without soda-water or lime-water if there is any difficulty in digesting it, or thickened with arrowroot or pre-digested foods. Custards are a most valuable form of nourishment. Jellies of the calves'-foot type, although not in themselves nutritious, are useful adjuncts to farinaceous diet, and act as proteid-sparers. Fruit jellies are not only grateful to invalids, but are in themselves of great nutritive value, and readily digested.

In further treatment attention must be devoted to attacking directly any local focus of infection which can be reached, such as the nose, throat, and mouth, and this applies whether the disease is of the true or pseudo type. After that the treatment must necessarily be purely symptomatic. Dr. St. Clair Thomson recommends ("Practitioner") for the treatment of the nose and upper air-passages an inhalation consisting of

Menthol.	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Tr. eucalypt.	...	...	...	...	3iij.

A teaspoonful to be put into a jug of steaming water and inhaled every two or three hours. This relieves pain and clears the head.

Sir J. W. Moore recommends the use of a quinine gargle—1 grain of quinine in a wineglassful of water. I have found the following gargle most effective, not only in influenza, but in all varieties of sore throat, and particularly in tonsillar affections, such as quinsy (which is an abscess of the tonsil):

Liq. hydrarg. perchlor.	...	...	...	3iv.
Inf. rosæ acid. conc.	...	...	...	3j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3viij.

One tablespoonful in a teacupful of hot water to be used as a gargle every two hours.

In the general treatment of influenza, and as a prophylactic, Sir William Broadbent, as recently mentioned in the *C. & D.*, pins his faith to quinine. He gives 1 dr.

of the ammoniated tincture and 2 dr. of liq. ammon. acet. every hour for three hours, and then every four hours. Where muscular pains are a prominent symptom phenacetin, antifebrin, antipyrin, and sodium salicylate are all useful. The following mixture is a convenient one and efficient :

Phenacetin. ...	...	...	gr. lxxij.
Sodii salicylat. ...	...	...	3ij.
Muc. tragacanth. ...	...	...	3j.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ...	...	...	3vj.

One tablespoonful every four hours.

These drugs must not, however, be given if there is much depression.

If the main brunt of the attack is on the bronchial tubes, and there is cough with difficult expectoration, nothing is better than one of the old-fashioned mixtures containing liq. ammon. acet., ipecacuanha, and squill. If the cough is spasmodic, and there is a great deal of bronchial irritation, a mixture of the following type is indicated :

Acid. hydrocy. dil. ...	...	...	3ss.
Liq. morph. hydr. ...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerini ...	...	...	3ss.
Liq. rosæ dulc. ...	...	...	q.s.
Aq. chlorof. ad ...	...	...	3vj.

One tablespoonful every four hours.

When there is much digestive irritability I have had good results from this mixture :

Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	3j.
Bismuth. carb. ...	...	...	3ij.
Acid. hydrocy. dil. ...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. chlorof. ad ...	...	...	3vj.

One tablespoonful every four hours, between meals.

In all cases the bowels should be attended to, a few grains of calomel, or a compound rhubarb or mercurial pill being given at the outset. The complications of influenza are many and important, the most serious, perhaps, being pneumonia; but in all cases the convalescence is slow, great depression being the outstanding feature, and this is often a result of cardiac weakness. It is best combated by plenty of fresh air, avoidance of fatigue, and tonics containing strychnine and iron.

C. & D. Diary, 1907.

THE following are some more expressions of opinion sent in by home subscribers, and others will be printed in succeeding issues. We have not yet touched the cards sent by Colonial and foreign subscribers. The voting-cards will be dealt with separately.

The "Information Wanted" cards may be sent in at any time, as they are not competitive, and the object of our asking for them is to enable us to reply promptly to inquirers for specialities made by our subscribers.

Quod petis hic est.—*W. Crozier.*

The time-honoured *Diary* once more

Comes as brimful of hints as of yore;

For one finds it contains

The cream of the brains,

Well known at the *C. & D. store*.—*S. H. Plattin.*

There's no place like home, and no chemist's home is complete without the *C. & D. Diary*.—*R. E. Cooper.*

A thing for all, both great and small,

From 'prentice to the boss.

There's hints on everything within—

Without it, what a loss!—*E. L. Goodall.*

No more than others do we chemists deserve, yet THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST gives us more. Again excellent.—*A. B. Humble.*

Oh! *Diary*, in our hours of ease,

There's much to interest, lots to please.

When things are slack, and dark the brow,

A business-bringing mentor, Thou.—*J. C. Snell.*

The *Diary* may aptly be termed "The Chemists' Bible"; it is such a useful work of reference.—*W. Pilkington.*

Arrangement Positively Good.

Advertisements Comparatively Better.

Information Superlatively Best.—*W. Kirby.*

The most useful you have yet published, and that is saying something.—*J. C. Kirkby.*

(To be continued.)

Medical Gleanings.

Lotion for General Eczema.

SIR STEPHEN MACKENZIE says that in general eczema a useful method of treatment is the following lotion :

Liq. plumbi subacet. fort. ...	3ss.
Liq. carbonis detergent. ...	3iiss.

M.

A teaspoonful of this should be added to a pint of tepid water, which is then used to sponge the whole of the body.

Treatment of Dysentery.

DR. MOULDEN, of Washington, proposes to use a weak solution of sulphate of copper in the treatment of dysentery. The bowels are first washed out with sterile water until the washings run clear, and then a 1-per-mille solution of sulphate of copper is used in as large a quantity as the patient can retain without pain. The injection is retained for twenty minutes.

Cancer.

DURING the recent newspaper controversy on cancer and its treatment by trypsin and other pancreatic ferments, reference was made to the article by Dr. William J. Morton, one of the New York Post-graduate Medical School staff, published in the "Medical Record" of December 8, 1906. In this paper Dr. Morton gives clinical details of twenty-nine cases, and, "without expressing a definite opinion, which at this moment would be premature, it seems to him that an amount of experience has been accumulated which may be of value to others." His patients have been treated upon information supplied by Dr. John Beard, of Edinburgh, and Mr. B. T. Fairchild, of New York, the latter making the preparations of trypsin and amylopsin employed. Without entering into the clinical details, which are stated temperately, we note that the cases were hopeless, and in most instances beyond operation. The first eleven patients died in the course of the treatment, but in all these there was marked amelioration of the distressing symptoms. In two cases of cancer of the face the malignant growth has gone—"cured to date," Dr. Morton says; and most of the other cases were improving at the time the paper was published. While Dr. Morton does not pretend that the new treatment is a positive cure, he urges that it deserves further trial, and his notes show how physiologically potent are the injections of trypsin, and how necessary it is to watch their effects so as to cut off entirely the trypsin injections at the right moment, and follow them with amylopsin injection. His therapeutic deductions are as follows :

Rigors and increased temperature following within a few hours the injection of trypsin are an encouraging sign, since they indicate that the cancer has been attacked by the trypsin. The symptoms are due to toxic action of the absorbed and destroyed cancer-products.

Trypsin has a decided effect in reducing cancer cachexia and in improving the general health.

The result of the trypsin-treatment in many instances demonstrates that even in severe cancer of the uterus involving the associated pelvic organs the disease may be brought to a halt, so to speak, even if the patients do not eventually recover.

The use of trypsin has stopped hæmorrhages and alleviated pain.

Patients frequently refer their greatest feeling of improvement to the time when they are taking amylopsin following trypsin. An important, as well as a difficult, feature of the treatment is to determine the proper time to administer the diastatic ferment as well as the requisite amount, following or during the use of trypsin. The pure diastase (inj. amylopsini) had much to do with the favourable results.

Trypsin should be used in doses of 20 to 30 minims daily for from four to six weeks, then resorting to amylopsin.

We observe that a London medical contemporary rather scoffs at Dr. Morton's conclusions, and discourages investigation by refraining from reference to the clinical observations on the remarkable changes which followed the injections. Hitherto the pancreatic ferments have not been observed to possess influences other than digestive, and their potent action on malignant growths calls for attention, independent of any theory or bias respecting "cancer-cures."

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

Furniture and Leather Polishes.

(Bohrerwachs.)

Yellow beeswax	...	...	3 lb.
Carnauba wax	...	...	1 lb.
Potashes	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Water	...	...	182 oz.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	80 oz.
Cerotin orange	...	...	70 grains

Melt the waxes together, then add half the water in which the potashes have been dissolved, and boil, mixing well until a uniform mixture is obtained. Then with diligent stirring add the rest of the water (hot); remove from the fire, and add in a similar manner the turpentine in which the cerotin orange has been dissolved by heating on a water-bath.

Yellow beeswax	...	...	20 oz.
Japan wax	...	...	20 oz.
Hard soap	...	...	5 oz.
Potashes	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	7 pints

Prepare in a similar manner to the above, dissolving the soap and potashes in half the water (boiling).

In this case the polish may be coloured with cerotin orange dissolved in the melted waxes, or with alkanet extract dissolved in the soap solution.—*Seifs. Ztg.*

The Sales Book.

MR. T. G. RUSHWORTH informs the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" that he has his sales book ruled in six columns to the page or to the opening. These are headed: (1) Photographic; (2) patents; (3) own proprietaries; (4) drugs; (5) sundries; (6) accounts. When a line is sold it is entered at once under its appropriate heading; thus, "white pine," 1s. 6d., would be entered under own proprietaries. Prescribing would go under own proprietaries. Dispensing was not needed in this case, as practically none came to the pharmacy. At the lower part of the page other headings were entered: (7) Wanted; (8) booked; (9) shop expenditure; (10) house expenditure; (11) summary of expenditure; (12) summary of sales. Under the latter the headings 1 to 6 were entered with the total for the day. This gives a very complete view of the business actually done. The "Wanted" column might be dispensed with by the device of underlining the name of the article sold that ought to be promptly ordered.

Clearing Beer.

BEERS properly made, says the "Revenue Review," will of themselves, given time, develop clearness or brilliancy; but to at once bring this about and thereby to economise time and storage space, the brewer, after racking, now generally adds "finings" to them. Isinglass brought into a state of semi-solution in an acid is employed for this purpose. The process of solution is known as "cutting," and consists in soaking the "glass" in a water as free from saline constituents as possible to which tartaric acid is added in the proportion of one-third of the weight of isinglass. The tartaric acid may be replaced by an equivalent quantity of sulphurous or acetic acid, sour beer being often used; probably the best solvent is a mixture of sulphurous and tartaric acids. The isinglass softens and the mixture gradually becomes a homogeneous, viscid mass; it is passed through a series of sieves of increasing fineness until perfectly free from lumps, then diluted with water, or preferably beer (so that it shall not cause flatness in the beer to which it is added) until the proportion of isinglass is finally 1 lb. to from 8 to 10 gals. of finings, according to the quality of the material. The manner in which finings act on beer depends upon the nature of the beer itself, but appears not to be well understood. One authority offers the tentative explanation that the finings, coagulating on addition to the beer, form a sort of web or net, and, either sinking to the bottom of the cask by virtue of their higher gravity or being carried to the top of it by bubbles of carbon dioxide, entrap and carry with them any suspended particles in the liquid, afterwards working out at the bung with the impurities in the course of secondary fermentation.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Elaterin.—This body has been examined by numerous chemists, who have not always agreed, even as to its formula. Thoms and Mann ("Apoth. Zeit.," 1906, 803) find it to correspond with the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O_6$, and to melt at 232° . Its optical rotation is -41.89° . It is a lactone-aldehyde, and on reduction with zinc yields alpha-methylnaphthalin, and on oxidation with nitric acid orthophthalic acid.

A New Salt of Quinine.—Posternak ("Journ. de Pharm.," 1907, 26) has prepared a new organic salt of quinine, which he terms phytinate of quinine. Phytinic acid is anhydro-oxyethylene diphosphoric acid, and the new salt has the composition $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2(O.C_2H_4O_2(PO_3H)_2)_2$. It contains 57 per cent. of quinine. The phytinic acid is said to be free from many of the disadvantages of quinine, and the salt is a useful one, especially in cases of typhoid and puerperal fevers.

Glucosides of Baptisia.—Foster ("Arch. der Pharm.," 1906, 401) has found in the root of *Baptisia tinctoria* the following three glucosides: Baptin, which exists in too small a quantity to allow of a proper examination; baptisin, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{14}$, which is hydrolysed by sulphuric acid into rhamnose and baptigenine, $C_{18}H_{26}O_8$; and pseudo-baptisin, $C_{27}H_{40}O_{14}$, a crystalline compound containing four molecules of water of crystallisation. The last is hydrolysed into rhamnose and pseudo-baptisinin, $C_{18}H_{26}O_8$, a body which melts at 298° .

U.S.P. Strychnine Assay.—Farr and Wright's observations on the U.S.P. method for estimating strychnine in nux vomica (*C. & D.*, 1906, II. 170) have now been followed up by M. H. Webster and R. C. Pursel, of McKesson & Robbins' laboratories, and their results are given in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," 1907, 1. Their experiments lead them to the conclusion that brucine is best nitrated by fuming nitric acid, and on further investigation they had excellent results, which are detailed in the paper. They recommend that the alkaloidal residue in the U.S.P. assay be dissolved in 15 c.c. of 3-per-cent. sulphuric acid, 3 c.c. of equal volumes of nitric acid (s.g. 1.4) and water added, then 1 c.c. of 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of sodium nitrite. Rotate the liquid for a short time, and set it aside for exactly thirty minutes, stirring it gently three times during this interval. The solution is then made alkaline and shaken out with chloroform in the usual way.

Tropeines: Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action.—Ladenburg has made a generalisation, according to which a tropeine in order to possess mydriatic action must contain a benzene nucleus and a fatty hydroxyl in the side-chain containing the carboxyl group. Jowett and Hann have shown that terebthyl- and phthalidecarboxyl-tropeines, which are lactones, and do not contain fatty hydroxyl groups, produce dilatation of the pupil, and lose their physiological activity when converted into the corresponding hydroxy acids. Jowett and Pyman have prepared the lactone of o-carboxy-phenylglyceryl-tropeine, which is not only a lactone, but conforms to Ladenburg's generalisation, isocoumarincarboxyl-tropeine which results on heating the above, and certain alkyl bromides of these tropeines and of homatropine, but these tropeines are only slightly mydriatic, and their physiological activity is lost when they are converted into the corresponding hydroxy acids. They conclude, therefore, that Ladenburg's generalisation cannot be maintained.—*Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1906, 317.

Derivatives of Salicylic Acid.—Jowett and Pyman have prepared cinnamoylsalicylic acid, its methyl and ethyl esters, and quinine salt, and also 3:5-dichloroacetylsalicylic acid. As they may possibly be used in medicine, the following is a brief synopsis of their observations ("Proc. Chem. Soc.," 1906, 317): *Cinnamoylsalicylic acid* ($CO_2H.C_6H_4.O.CO.CH:CHPh.$). Ten grams of salicylic acid and 12 grams of cinnamoyl chloride were heated together on a water-bath during three-and-a-half hours. The end of the reaction was indicated by the mixture becoming quite solid. After two recrystallisations from benzene, cinnamoylsalicylic acid (48 per cent. of the theoretical yield) was obtained in a pure state. It crystallises from benzene in needles melting at 155° ; is very readily soluble in alcohol or ether, sparingly so in chloroform or benzene, and almost insoluble in water. The *quinine salt* ($C_{19}H_{21}O_6.C_{20}H_{23}O_2N_2$) crystallises from alcohol in needles which melt at 169° . It is almost insoluble in water or cold alcohol. The *methyl ester* ($C_{19}H_{19}O_6$) was obtained in tabular crystals melting at 71° . The *ethyl ester* ($C_{21}H_{23}O_6$) crystallises from alcohol in fine needles melting at $66-67^\circ$.

3: 5-dichloroacetylsalicylic acid ($C_9H_5O_4Cl_2$)

was prepared by the acetylation of 3:5-dichlorosalicylic acid with acetic anhydride and sodium acetate. It crystallises from benzene in needles melting at 159° .

Festivities.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

At a meeting of this Society, which took place on January 10 at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, a presentation was made to Mr. W. J. Rankin, who has filled the office of Hon. Secretary for twenty-one years. The presentation took the form of a roll-top desk, drawing-room clock and ornaments, and an illuminated album, which are shown in the accompanying photograph.

Mr. Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (President of the Society), occupied the chair, and those present included Messrs. R. Cambridge, J.P. (Carrickfergus), E. Emerson, J.P., W. J.



Photo. by A. R. Hogg, Belfast.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. J. RANKIN.

Sitting.—On the left, Mr. Wm. Jamison (President); on right, Mr. John Frackelton (Hon. Treasurer of the Fund).

Standing.—From left to right, Mr. S. Gibson, Mr. R. A. Jamison (Assistant Secretary), and Mr. W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary).

Hardy, M.C.P.S.I., John Frackelton, Wm. Haslett, H. B. McCready, S. Acheson, J. S. Balmer (Bangor), S. Bonnar (Ballymena), E. J. Roberts, D. W. Elliott, A. R. Hogg, H. McCullough, R. H. Jamison, J. Williamson, S. Gibson, W. J. Gibson, S. Suffern, S. McDowell, Wm. Martin, W. R. H. Orr, Robt. Diamond (Hon. Solicitor to the Society), J. Macauley, Geo. Johnston, Jas. MacCormac, J. M. Whyte (Camwal, Ltd.), and many ladies.

After tea the President called on Mr. Frackelton to read the illuminated address, and, this having been done, the President made the presentations and referred to the way Mr. Rankin had laboured faithfully for the Society for twenty-one years. Mr. Saml. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer of the Society), who followed, said it was twenty-one years since the old Chemists' and Druggists' Society was reorganised and Mr. Rankin was appointed Secretary. The Society was reorganised in troublous times. The drug-trade was then threatened with extinction, and it required some bravery to get up and defend the rights of the druggists throughout Ireland. He well remembered the first deputation, on which he accompanied Mr. Rankin, Mr. Shaw, and the late Mr. Clotworthy, to the Council in Dublin, where they presented their ultimatum, and met with a rather cold reception. The committee were not frightened, for they carried their case before the Committee of the House of Lords, and afterwards opposed the Bill brought forward by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland because they considered it an unjust one. They succeeded in getting that Bill thrown out and in bringing in a Bill of their own which they carried through the House of Lords and the House

of Commons, in spite of opposition. No one who had not had experience of business of that sort could understand the infinite trouble which devolved at that time on Mr. Rankin as Secretary of their Association, and it was largely due to his efforts that they—a small body of traders—were able to defeat the Bill to which they objected and to promote one of their own. Mr. Rankin at all times had proved himself willing to do all in his power to promote the interests of their Society, and they had largely to thank him for the splendid position they now occupied. It was gratifying that the Society was not bidding good-bye to Mr. Rankin. He was continuing in the office of Secretary, and he (the speaker) trusted that at that desk which had been presented to him Mr. Rankin would draft their new Pharmacy Bill which they were desirous of seeing introduced in the House of Commons. He wished long life to him and to Mrs. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin then rose to reply. Amid much cheering and with some feeling he reviewed the drug-trade events of the past twenty-one years, acknowledging the help of some of the devoted friends of the Society. He mentioned particularly the late Sir James Haslett, Mr. Thomas McMullan, Mr. Samuel Clotworthy, Mr. William Dobbin, and Mr. John Campbell. Mr. Rankin then thanked all the subscribers for the splendid present they had given him, and said he hoped it would be a long time before he was added to the Society's gallery of prominent members of the past. (Applause.)

A programme of music was then gone through, Mrs. Elliott acting as accompanist, and flashlight photographs of the company were taken by Mr. A. R. Hogg, a member of the committee of the Society. [This we are unable to reproduce, as it suffers by the process, but we print another taken by Mr. Hogg.] At the end Mr. W. J. Rankin proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Frackelton for his services in connection with that evening's proceedings. Mr. Suffern seconded, and the motion was passed with enthusiasm. Mr. Frackelton briefly replied, and votes of thanks were given to the President and to Mr. Hogg.

B. W. & Co. Whist-drive.

A CONCERT and whist-drive arranged by members of the London and Dartford stafs

of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. was held at Slater's Restaurant, Newgate Street, on Friday, January 11. About 120 ladies and gentlemen took part in what proved to be a very enjoyable evening's recreation. Prizes for ladies and gentlemen were distributed by Mrs. Pearson, wife of the general manager.

Dinner at Oldham.

THE Oldham and District Pharmaceutical Association held their annual dinner at the Oriental Café, Oldham, on January 8, when about thirty members and friends were present, Mr. J. Lees presiding. After the toast of "The King," Mr. J. Shaw proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society" in an able speech, and Mr. H. Bagshaw acknowledged it. "The President" was proposed by Mr. C. G. Wood, who, in his remarks, paid tribute to the genial disposition and popularity of Mr. J. Lees; and "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. T. Baker, was responded to by Mr. Lane, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Arnfield. The remainder of the evening was devoted to music, etc., the Vice-President (Mr. C. Granville Wood) occupying the chair.

Honouring a Young Enthusiast.

MR. HARRY MARTIN, F.C.S., was entertained to dinner at the Angel Hotel by the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association on Thursday evening, January 10, on the occasion of his retirement from the joint secretaryship of the Association and his removal from Liverpool. Mr. J. T. Hornblower (the newly elected President of the Association) was in the chair. Fifteen members of the Council were

present, and the absentees sent apologies for non-attendance. The proceedings were of a very harmonious description throughout. After the loyal toasts had been honoured Mr. T. F. Abraham proposed the toast of the evening, referring to the conspicuous energy and enthusiasm which Mr. Martin had brought to bear on his secretarial duties and the great success which had attended his work in that position. These remarks were endorsed by Messrs. Wyatt, Cowley, A. C. Abraham, and the President, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Martin, in reply, said the Association occupies an honoured position among British Pharmaceutical Associations. It had had great attractions for him, and he had experienced much pleasure in performing the duties attached to the post of secretary—itsself an honour which he appreciated. He had received from every quarter encouragement, and felt extreme regret in parting from the Association. He thanked them for this crowning compliment, and added that wherever he might be stationed his interest in the Liverpool Chemists' Association would remain unabated.

London College Dinners.

THE annual dinner of the past and present students of the London College of Pharmacy was held in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 16. Mr. J. H. Seaverns, M.P., presided over a gathering of about 160, and among those supporting him on the right were Mr. H. Wootton (Principal of the College), Mr. H. N. Prentice, and Mr. C. H. Woollons; and on the left, Sir Thomas Skewes-Cox, Mr. L. H. Wootton, and Mr. W. B. Nelson. After an excellent dinner "The King" was loyally honoured, and the Chairman gave the toast of "The London College." He spoke of the high and envious record of the College, and congratulated the students on their good fortune in having the advantages of such a pharmaceutical training. He hoped all students would not stop at passing the Minor and Major, but would go on improving themselves in every way possible for their duties as professional men. He trusted they would, in their future career, realise their responsibilities as professional men. They should not be satisfied merely with material success, but should rather strive for that moral success which is also for the benefit of the general community. In replying, Mr. Wootton, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, stated that during the past year all the Major students from the College who had gone up for examination had been successful, and formed half of the total pass, while London College men comprised one-quarter of the total Minor pass. After referring to the alterations made in the College during the year, whereby teaching facilities had been increased, Mr. Wootton said Mr. Seaverns fully appreciated the justice of the demand by chemists that they should have the full benefit of their qualification in the title of chemist. With regard to the curriculum clause in the Pharmacy Bill, he trusted members of the Pharmaceutical Council would take a broad view in determining what institutions would be eligible for teaching the curriculum, and that properly equipped private schools would be recognised. The school football team has so far won all the League matches in the Inter-Pharmacy Football League, and they had great hopes of winning the cup. "The Staff" was proposed by Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, and responded to by Mr. A. Kirkland. In a very witty and much-appreciated speech, Sir Thomas Skewes-Cox, who is a great favourite at these gatherings, gave "The Students," Mr. H. F. Bunting replying. The Chairman then presented the medals and certificates to the successful students. The following are medallists:

SILVER MEDALS.

Chemistry and Physics.—Bertram A. Bull, Henry F. Bunting. *Botany.*—Bertram A. Bull, Herbert S. Colthurst. *Materia Medica.*—Leonard E. Wills, Frederick A. Lawman. *Pharmacy.*—Henry G. Phillips, H. F. Bunting.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Chemistry and Physics.—Thomas J. Badgett, F. E. Lawman. *Botany.*—Walter P. Styles, Harry J. Griffiths. *Materia Medica.*—Henry G. Phillips, James E. Thurman. *Pharmacy.*—Leonard E. Wills, Carl Lewis.

An excellent musical programme was contributed by "The Gaeties"—Miss Ruby Wilson, Mr. Wilson James, Mr. Charles Conyers, and Mr. Percy Watson, with Miss Adelaide Schönberg as accompanist.

Leicester Whist-drive.

THE Leicester Chemists' Association held a whist-drive on January 10 at the Turkey Café, Leicester. The attendance was somewhat disappointing, but the company numbered fifty; notwithstanding adverse circumstances a most enjoyable evening was spent. The prizes were awarded as follows: Ladies—first, Mrs. Askham; second, Miss L. Johnson; third, Miss G. M. Crosse. Gentlemen—first, Mr. S. T. Palmer; second, Miss A. F. Richardson; third, Mr. J. H. Holden; and were presented to the winners by Miss M. Rowe, daughter of the President of the Association. Miss Richardson, Leicester's lady chemist, played as a gentleman owing to a slight preponderance of the fair sex.

The Chemists' Ball.

THE forty-first annual chemists' ball was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W.C., on January 16, and was a brilliant success. The members of the Committee present were Mr. J. Rymer Young (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. A. Bullen Cooper, Mr. A. G. Harrington, Mr. E. W. Hill, Mr. T. D. Morson, Mr. A. C. Preston, Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., Mr. F. U. Stamp, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. W. Warren, and Mr. V. C. Hewlett. The company also included Mr. C. Martin and Mr. Dixon (Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons), Mr. A. H. Solomon (Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), Mr. Alan Francis (Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.), Mr. Fuller, Mr. A. Boyes (Messrs. Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.), Mr. G. E. Pearson (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith (the Apollinaris Co.), Mr. Warrick, jun. (Messrs. Warrick Bros., Ltd.), Mr. H. C. Wright and Mr. F. N. Layman (Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.), and Mr. H. Silverlock.

The programme was made up of twenty-two dances and three extras. At supper, Mr. J. R. Young proposed "Success to the Ball," coupling with it the name of Mr. V. C. Hewlett (Hon. Secretary) and the ladies. He said that each ball seemed to go one better than its predecessor, and this one certainly constituted a record. The coupling of the name of Mr. V. C. Hewlett with that of the ladies was the signal for a prolonged outburst of cheering (Mr. Hewlett has recently become engaged, and his fiancée was sitting beside him), which was repeated when Mr. Hewlett rose to reply. He made a neat little speech, in which he thanked Mr. Young for coming all the way from Warrington to take the chair, and the company for their efforts in making the ball a success. We may add that everyone of the 250 present seemed to be enjoying dancing, the floor was in splendid condition, and the music so inspiring that it was not till dawn that the last cabs left, and the tired dancers snatched a few hours' sleep before resuming their pharmaceutical avocations—but they could not forget the delightful evening at the Whitehall Rooms.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Ashworth, J. R. *Heat, Light, and Sound. Introductory Course of Practical Exercises.* 7½ × 5. Pp. 136. 2s. net. (Whittaker.)

Carter, A. H. *Elements of Practical Medicine.* 9th edit. 7½ × 4½. Pp. 630. 10s. 6d. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Dowse, T. S. *Lectures on Massage and Electricity in the Treatment of Disease.* 6th edit. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 460. 7s. 6d. net. (J. Wright & Co.)

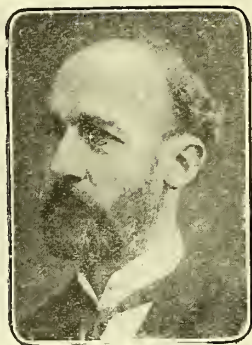
Glass, J. *Octopus & Co., Limited.* The Bitter Cry of the Private Trader. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 72. 6d. (James Glass, 28 Newgate Street, London, E.C.) [States the case of the private shopkeeper against the departmental stores, shops with numerous branches, and trading trusts. To combat stores the writer advocates that private traders should "trade upon a cash basis," and "give more attention to buying." Incidentally the Government, county councils, rating authorities, Socialists, trade-unions, and free trade come in for scathing indictments from Mr. Glass's pen.]

Gooch, F. A., and Browning, P. E. *Outlines of Qualitative Chemical Analysis.* 8vo. 5s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall)

The Winter Session of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Association Presidents.

EDINBURGH is peculiar among all provincial towns in the matter of chemists' associations.



MR. C. F. HENRY.

Within the memory of man there was none there sufficiently long-lived or representative to rank alongside Associations in kindred cities into the bright idea struck someone—we believe Mr. Claude Francis Henry—that an Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association would be a good thing. That was nearly twenty years ago. Edinburgh's hesitation was due to the existence there of a branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the majority of the chemists in the town rightly argued that supervision of the professional interests of the calling is one of the purposes of the branch, and their duty is to assist the Executive in such matters. The present local Association rose from the ashes of the Edinburgh Chemists' Price-list Committee, and with Mr. Henry as the first Secretary it became firmly rooted and has served a useful purpose, without creating the slightest suspicion in high quarters as to its conduct. Now Mr. Henry has come into the presidential chair, after succeeding in keeping out of it since his colleagues recognised his services as Secretary by a gift of silver plate. He is Edinburgh born and bred; served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Prince Street, and, after being with them five and a half years, went, in 1878, to their wholesale establishment, passed the Minor in 1881, and commenced business for himself at 1 Brandon Terrace in 1883. In his assistant days Mr. Henry was active in office and out of it as a member of the Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, and outside the craft he has been Treasurer for three years and on two occasions and four years President of the Edinburgh Northern Merchants' Association. His ability as an administrator has not monopolised his efforts, for on many occasions Mr. Henry's galenical eye has made observations which have worked out for the benefit of pharmacy.

Meetings not Held.

THE meeting of the North Kent Chemists' Association, arranged to be held at Dartford, did not take place.

In consequence of the appointment of a new President the Pharmaceutical Society did not hold the reception announced for Tuesday, January 15, at 17 Bloomsbury Square.

Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club.

At the meeting held at the A.B.C. Rooms, King's Road, on January 9, twenty-three members were present, and Mr. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., Ph.C., gave them an informative talk on preparations of the Pharmacopœia, dealing chiefly with those made by maceration and percolation. He also referred to the preparation of ointments. A brief discussion, consisting of questions and answers, followed, and the evening proved to be a profitable one to the members.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the County Restaurant, Stockport, on January 9, Mr. J. F. Royse (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Arnfield, Nicholson, Riach, Watson, Wilson, and Orrell. The President delivered a brief address, in which he regretted that the meetings had not been better attended, and appealed for practical assistance to increase the interest of the meetings and make them more beneficial to members.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a balance in hand of 20*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and the Hon. Secretary gave a brief report of the year's proceedings.

The President (Mr. Royse), the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. J. C. Arnfield), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. P. Orrell) were heartily thanked for their services during the past year and were unanimously re-elected.

In order to secure the safety of the public and to establish

uniformity in the sale of laudanum in infants' mixtures, it was agreed to sell one fluid drachm for 1*d.*

The meeting approved of the Federation's suggested amended constitution, and also authorised a donation of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Benevolent Fund.

It was decided to write to the senior M.P. for Stockport (Mr. G. J. Wardle) and ascertain his views on pharmaceutical legislation.

A social evening is to be held in a few weeks.

Blackpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Palatine Hotel on January 11, Mr. Sankey (President) in the chair. Messrs. Turver, Laurie, Boothroyd, Huddart, and Johnson were also present.

Before minutes were read Mr. Sankey proposed that a vote of condolence be sent to Mrs. R. Ashton, whose husband was buried that day amid general expressions of sympathy, a deputation of the Association attending the funeral.

It was decided to have a dinner on February 8 and to invite Mr. Rymer Young to be present. He has since consented.

As a result of the whist-drive held last month 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* has been sent to the Benevolent Fund.

Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Bull and George Hotel, Ramsgate, last week, when it was decided to take immediate steps to get into communication with the member of Parliament for the district *re* the Pharmacy Bill.

SPECIALITIES.—Mr. Jas. Hewlett introduced a discussion on the advisability of discouraging the sale of specialities not bearing a living profit. He pointed out the ridiculous profit on many patents placed upon the market in the last two or three years, and contended that, in addition to being able to pay rent and rates, there should be a surplus, and this is not likely to be attained if chemists allow their windows to be used for advertising unprofitable specialities. Arising out of the discussion a scheme is to be put in hand for purchasing unprofitable articles on more favourable terms than at present.

PRESCRIPTION PRICES.—The members also discussed the possibility of fixing a minimum charge for prescriptions, but the conclusion arrived at was that, owing to the great difference in classes of business, no scheme is practicable. The discussion was initiated by Mr. Kirkman, of St. Peter's.

North Staffs Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, January 10, Mr. Edmund Jones (Vice-President) in the chair.

A VOTE OF CONDOLENCE with Mrs. Emery and children on the death of Mr. Emery was passed.

FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.—Mr. Blades (Leek) complained of the question of the amended constitution of this Federation being brought up at three meetings in succession. He thought there ought to be a greater variety of subjects, and suggested the holding of meetings of a more social character. It was decided to arrange, if possible, a whist-drive, to take the place of the next meeting, and a committee was appointed, consisting of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, Secretary, and Messrs. Melling and Charles, to make the necessary arrangements.—Referring to the criticism of Mr. Blades, Mr. Cornwell considered the aim of the Association was mainly political. The number present at most of the meetings did not by any means represent the strength of the Association. With regard to the Federation, he considered that there was strong reason for it to continue and to be at the head of the local associations, to lead them and to suggest subjects for discussion, so that all the local associations would be working on the same lines. On the proposition of the speaker, seconded by Mr. Melling, a resolution was passed approving of the amended constitution of the Federation (as printed), and urging the North Staffordshire Asso-

ciation to do all in its power to promote the interests of the Federation.

CONGRATULATING MR. RYMER YOUNG.—On the proposition of Mr. Edmund Jones, seconded by Mr. Blades, and supported by Mr. Cornwell, a hearty vote of congratulation was passed to Mr. J. Rymer Young on being elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Forest Gate on Thursday, January 10, Mr. Harold Mitchell (President) in the chair. The Secretary reported that he had sent the resolution *re* P.A.T.A. terms to twenty-one firms, but had only received six replies. These were read. The President remarked that he had had a conversation with a representative of Peps, who said his firm thought that the profit was quite sufficient. A letter was read from Mr. Cleland *re* the finances of the Association. The President thought Mr. Cleland's suggestion a very good one, but as there would soon be a new Executive it had better be postponed till next session. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Soper also spoke.

PHARMACY NOTES.—Mr. Cleland read a paper under this title, Mr. Potter (Vice-President) taking the chair, as Mr. Mitchell had to leave. A conversational debate followed, Messrs. Matthews, Soper, and Savage speaking, the last-named suggesting that these discussions should be made a feature of in the next session. The Vice-President drew attention to the dinner to be held on February 14, stating that two or three members of Parliament had promised to be present.

West Riding Chemists' Federation.

A MEETING was held at the White Horse Hotel, Wakefield, on January 15, of the Associations affiliated with the Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations, Mr. A. Hanson (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance.

The President, in his opening observations, said that he believed that there was no reason why there should not be a very useful future before the Federation. In regard to the larger field of pharmaceutical politics, he was not entirely satisfied that the change of leadership would be to their advantage, but he sincerely hoped that Mr. Rymer Young would prove a good leader.

Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant read a short paper on "The Aims and Objects of the Federation," in which he held that the objects had all been served in some degree by the past action of the Federation. There is no part of the United Kingdom, he said, where there is so much mutual intercourse and unity of good fellowship among chemists as there is in the West Riding, and this, he claimed, is due to the operations of the Federation. It has also done service by discussions on trade topics, the value of which does not appear to outsiders. He, however, advocated that the Federation should make no further attempt at political action for a few years to come.—A short discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Alderman Dunn, Mr. Pickard, Mr. R. Broadhead, Mr. J. H. Beacock, and the President took part, and the effect of which was practically unanimous agreement that the Federation may do much good in the future by dealing with trade topics and taking action in local matters, but would do well to defer for some time action in support of a candidate for the Pharmaceutical Council.

It was decided that Associations should not be charged with subscriptions for 1906, and to hold a dinner at Leeds in connection with the Federation.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston, on January 16, Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock (President) in the chair. Those present included Messrs. Blanchford, Bowen, Clement, Dow, Dirbin, Higgs, Higgs jun., Nethercoat, Palmer, and Peake. Arising from the minutes, the President said that he had good reason to believe that the Association's resolution to the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to closer affiliation of local associations with the Society has been received with favour, and that something—possibly a delegates' meeting—will be done shortly.

A vote of condolence was then passed, all standing, with

the family of the late Mr. Jackson, a member of the Association, who died suddenly at his business.

A reply from A. J. White, Ltd., to the Secretary's letter *re* the Dewsbury P.A.T.A. resolution was read, saying that their business had increased since they ceased to protect their articles. The Secretary was instructed to write again to thirteen manufacturers who have not replied.

Mr. Woolcock then read a short note on the attitude of the public to the individual chemist, and outlined a scheme for the education of the public, who now, he said, refuse to be duped by the policy of "brag, push, and glitter" of company chemists. If it be put plainly that corporate bodies have not the personal responsibility of the individual chemist, nor have they the pecuniary interest in or any care for the welfare of a place, it would be realised that the public interest is suffering by the crowding out of the individual chemist. Company profits go into the pockets of non-resident shareholders.

Mr. H. M. Harvey, demonstrator of pharmaceuticals at the School of Pharmacy, read a paper on

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION.

In general, modern apprenticeship, from the point of view of pharmacy education, is a failure. A good training for a shopman is usually afforded, but the apprentice is turned out without any great knowledge of practical pharmacy—he would not know a percolator from a tincture-press. This is due to lack of dispensing opportunities, the wholesale supply of galenicals, and the disposition to regard the apprentice as a source of cheap labour. The result is that a man has to do all his Minor work in a short college course, and frequently remains unqualified. The remedy is a change in the whole scheme of education. The preliminary examination should include an elementary science, preferably chemistry, to test the ability to tackle scientific work; and this examination should be made the qualification for apprenticeship. Then the question is, Mr. Harvey said, whether a compulsory collegiate study should be taken after apprenticeship or whether a curriculum should replace apprenticeship.

There are not many, however, who consider the financial prospects in pharmacy justify the expense of curriculum education. If the curriculum is to be escaped, apprenticeship must be reformed; and to this end the chemist, he said, should endeavour to make more of his own preparations, and Mr. Harvey quoted several articles which he considers could be made below wholesale prices—*e.g.*, emulsions, plasters, suppositories, resinous tinctures, olive oil, turpentine, lead-plaster, etc., are, he said, cheap enough. Syrups and tinctures can also be made cheaply. He calculated that, with alcohol at 20s. 3d. per gallon, and allowing 5 per cent. wastage, home-made tinctures represent a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent. on wholesale prices. For the enforcement of such apprenticeship reformation, Mr. Harvey suggested registration of all apprentices and the appointment of a travelling pharmacist to examine apprentices and their working conditions. Finally, to the Minor should be added advanced work, such as water and urine analysis, bacteriology and histology, for the chemist can only rise by increased education as he has done in the past when the charter and the monopoly of poisons-selling were obtained.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Higgs said that the trouble is due to the dearth of apprentices, and Mr. Harvey's suggestions would not assist chemists to acquire them. As to practical work, in Kingston a prescription is never seen, unless it be a foreigner's. He did not think it is cheaper to make galenicals than to buy in most cases.—Mr. Rex Blanchford said that he employs the finished product, and not the apprentice. He was optimistic as to the future of pharmacy with the better wages, side-lines, and easier hours of to-day.—Mr. Palmer saw no compensation for higher education. Value for value, the home-made product is undoubtedly cheaper.—Mr. Nethercoat, Mr. Dow, and Mr. Durbin also joined in the discussion, which was of an animated and practical character.

A sub-committee was appointed to make the arrangements for the whist-drive to be held at Freemasons' Club, Richmond, on February 20. A resolution was directed to be sent to Mr. Frederick Harvey, at Torquay, wishing him a speedy recovery. After some other business the meeting adjourned.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, January 11, at 9.15 P.M., Mr. E. O. Rowland (Vice-President) in the chair. The programme was especially for apprentices, and the first communication was a talk on

CHRISTMAS BOTANY,

in which Mr. Rutherford Hill exhibited and described a number of the decorative plants and flowers usually in much vogue at the Christmas festivities, the point of the talk being to indicate that these decorations furnish a great wealth of excellent botanical material which is generally thrown away as worthless.

The next communication was entitled

OBSERVATIONS ON COUNTER-WORK.

By Ernest O. Rowland.

In this note the author impressed upon young men that their commercial value as assistants is regulated according to whether they grace the establishment they are connected with and add to its popularity and financial success or otherwise. Counter-work, therefore, merits some study, for these ends cannot be attained by inefficient means. He specified several points which required cultivation. One chief object to aim at is to make people like to come to the shop whenever anything from a chemist is wanted. This applies particularly to suburban and country businesses, where it is common to speak of "my chemist," just as people speak of "my doctor." In large centres it is often the tempting bait of cheapness which secures custom. Assistants should take an interest in every customer, make them realise it, then it will be reciprocated. Undue familiarity is to be deprecated. A respectful manner can never be at fault, but a chemist never needs to be obsequious. In the brief conversational remarks incidental to serving a customer avoid the mere mechanical repetition of mechanical phrases. So trite a topic as the weather may be interesting if one furnishes himself with, say, the description of Edinburgh by R. L. Stevenson, where he says the weather is "raw and boisterous in winter, shifty and ungenial in summer, and a downright meteorological purgatory in spring." Customers should never be harassed, but remember they are possibly further purchasers, so be ready to describe any item that claims attention. If you have a good thing to sell have a story about it ready, and do not fire away all the points too rapidly. Willingly produce any item demanded, even although you think you have something better. This disarms prejudice, and your superior claims will have a better chance of being listened to. The chemist is supposed by the public to be a store of information on all sorts of abstruse subjects, and it is well to be ready. A sound knowledge of pharmacy is essential as a basis if interest and confidence are to be retained. The note did not deal with such points as labelling and wrapping, but the author remarked on the latter that it may be carried too far. For instance, it is sometimes irritating to have a box of jujubes wrapped in paper when they are wanted for immediate use, and many gentlemen prefer to put a stick of shaving-soap in their pocket without wrapping.

Thanks were accorded to both contributors, and it was intimated that arrangements have been made for beginning an Association ambulance-class to meet on Monday nights.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

ABOUT thirty of the members and friends of this Association met in the

DISPENSARY OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

Hyde Park Corner, London, W., on January 10, where they were received by the chief dispenser, Mr. A. F. Damon, and his assistants, Messrs. R. Scheers, C. A. Allgood, and S. Morgan.

St. George's is one of the older London hospitals. It was founded in 1733 by some of the governors and staff of the old Westminster Hospital, who desired that it should be moved to Lanesbrough House, Hyde Park. Being defeated, they seceded and founded a private hospital at Lanesbrough House, from which grew St. George's. The

hospital was rebuilt between 1827 and 1834, but is now inconveniently old-fashioned, and is to be rebuilt elsewhere if a purchaser of the valuable site can be found.

The laboratory and dispensary, like all the other offices, are in the basement, and were originally very inconveniently arranged. Mr. Damon, however, has effected various improvements, even removing obstructing walls. For instance, behind the out-patients' dispensary window, where the greatest volume of work is done, the shelves are semi-circular in form, thereby rendering readily accessible the medicaments in general use and providing space for freedom of movement. The dispensary staff is also old-established. Mr. Damon has been on it twenty-seven years, his principal assistant twenty-three years, and another left a short time ago after fifteen years' service.

Evidence of the age of the dispensary is supplied by ten large and fine old pharmacy-pots dating from the hospital's foundation, labelled for medicaments now long forgotten, the old equivalent for confection of hips, B.P., 1885, being the oldest survival. Mr. Damon finds that modern hospital prescribing is by no means monotonous or unvaried, and he has to keep a large stock, including many synthetics. The members were much interested in the dispensary arrangements and the analytical and the out-patients' departments. In the latter a lady almoner inquires into the pecuniary condition of applicants. Ointments, extracts, tablets, tinctures, and antiseptic solutions are the chief products of the laboratory. A block-tin machine by Baker is used for emulsions. For chloroform-water, of which large quantities are used, Mr. Damon uses a large milk-churn, which makes very satisfactorily 10 gals. at a time.

Tablets and aerated waters are also made on the premises. Antiseptic solutions are made and kept in large slate tanks. A bucket containing, say, carbolic acid, is suspended in the empty tank, the hose-supply of hot water turned on, and the tank filled by the solution overflowing from the bucket. The solutions obtained are beautifully clear. During the evening most of the members took a dose of ozone supplied in the x-ray department by Mr. Frank Adamyan, of the medical school, who gave exceedingly interesting demonstrations in radiography. The length of treatment in individual cases is determined by the darkening of a yellow pastille of barium platino-cyanide to a standard colour under the rays. This is taken as the unit treatment and called a "sab." The operating-theatres were also inspected. Mr. Adamyan also gave a clever and humorous demonstration of the properties of liquid air. This was the last item, and Mr. Clark (President) then took the opportunity of proposing to Mr. Damon and his staff and to Mr. Adamyan the Association's sincere thanks for their great kindness and courtesy shown in all the evening's arrangements. Mr. Damon and Mr. Adamyan made due acknowledgment. In his reply Mr. Damon said that the articles of the hospital Pharmacopœia are being more and more displaced by B.P. preparations in hospital doctors' prescriptions. The visit concluded with refreshments in the medical students' club, and all went home thoroughly pleased with, and benefited by, the evening's gathering.

London Chemists' Association.

THE adjourned meeting of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on January 16. Mr. F. W. Truman presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. B. Betty, A. Goldthorpe, R. Willson, W. T. White, J. Wellesley Douglas, J. C. Pentney, and H. A. Riles (Secretary). The meeting, which was as protracted and animated as usual, first discussed the proposed new constitution of the Federation. Mr. Betty proposed that the new title be the "Council of the Local Pharmaceutical Associations of Great Britain," but his proposal was vetoed. He next proposed that no association be called upon to subscribe more than one guinea, but it was pointed out to him that the subscription and voting power are to be in proportion to the membership of the subscribing Association, and the matter dropped. After a lengthy discussion a motion by Mr. Pentney, that the annual meeting of the Federation be held in London about the time of the Chemists' Exhibition, was carried. It was agreed that in

future five members constitute a quorum in place of seven. A letter from the Dewsbury Chemists' Association regarding the prices of proprietaries not on the P.A.T.A. protected list was then discussed. Mr. Douglas did not think that the P.A.T.A. was of much pecuniary benefit to chemists, but the majority were against him on that point. The result of the deliberations on that matter was crystallised in a motion by Mr. Pentney, to the effect that the Secretary be instructed to write to the firms named in the Dewsbury letter telling them that the members of the Association will "do all they can not to sell their goods until they come on the P.A.T.A. or bear a fair profit." This was carried *nem. con.* After the circular-letter sent out by the Pharmaceutical Council dealing with pharmaceutical legislation had been read and discussed it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of a committee consisting of the Chairman of the Central, North, and South London branches of the Association, and the Treasurer.

Review.

Poisons: their Effects and Detection. By A. WYNTER BLYTH, M.R.C.S., etc., and MEREDITH W. BLYTH, B.Sc., etc. Fourth edition. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 6. Pp. 804. 21s. net. (London, 1906: Charles Griffin & Co.)

THE following is a synopsis of the contents of this work (the third edition of which was published in 1895):

- Part I.—Introductory.
- Part II.—Classification, statistics, etc., of poisons.
- Part III.—Poisonous gases.
- Part IV.—Acids and alkalis.
- Part V.—More or less volatile poisonous substances capable of being separated by distillation from neutral or acid liquids.
- Part VI.—Alkaloids and poisonous vegetable principles separated for the most part by alcoholic solvents.
- Part VII.—Poisons derived from living or dead animal substances.
- Part VIII.—The oxalic acid group of poisons.
- Part IX.—Inorganic poisons appendix (antidotes, etc.).

In the revision of this edition the author has been assisted by Mr. Meredith Wynter Blyth, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), etc., and the combination raises anticipations of modernity which unfortunately are not realised. Perhaps the day for toxicological treatises is past. At one time they were the highest expression of analytical skill in conjunction with medical jurisprudence; but at the present time there is not the same need for specialising in toxicology, as improved diagnosis and refined analytical methods are spreading knowledge which at one time was the domain of the specialist. This is partially reflected in Wynter Blyth's "Poisons." We see in it the remains of earlier times when knowledge of alkaloids, for example, was confined to a few individuals in the world; but now this subject alone is so vast that the revisers of "Poisons" have been unable to keep up with it, and their work in this section would not suffice for the needs of candidates for the diploma of pharmaceutical chemist. From the pharmaceutical standpoint the book is in some respects archaic. For example, the authors still serve up information about medicinal poisons culled from the pages of the 1867 edition of the British Pharmacopœia; they mention apomorphine as a poisonous derivative of morphine, but are silent about such modern derivatives as heroin; they speak of calabarine as a new alkaloid of Calabar bean, although it has long ago gone into the limbo of things that never were; they print "strophanthin"; succeed in treating the active principle of the suprarenal gland without mention of Takamine; and discuss the whole subject of poisons without a single reference to the Sale of Poisons Act which the British Parliament passed in 1868. These are typical examples of the imperfections which we have detected in the chemical and pharmaceutical parts of the work, beyond which we do not profess to go, and it is obvious that the book does not adequately reflect the progress recorded since 1895, while there are still in it remainders from 1884. As so much of the book is the outcome of pharmaceutical research, and as professional chemists such as the authors can scarcely be expected to keep pace with the progress in our craft, we would urge upon them the desirability of co-operation with a pharmacist in revision of the whole book.

Trade Notes.

THE SPINALIFE BRUSH retails at 12s. 6d., not 5s., as we were erroneously informed last week.

THE King of Spain has appointed the Apollinaris Co., Ltd., 4 Stratford Place, London, W., as purveyors of Apollinaris Water under Royal Warrant.

ZEPTO.—Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., send for our inspection a new showcard which they have produced in connection with the Zepto tartar-remover. The card is a very handsome one, and should materially promote the sale of Zepto if displayed in the window or shop. Messrs. Christy ask us to state that they will supply one of these new cards to any chemist who stocks Zepto.

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON have issued a new price-list of the proprietary articles for which they are agents in the United Kingdom and our Colonies. These articles now go into a considerable number, among them being Angier's Emulsion, California Syrup of Figs, Thermogene, Sloan's Family Liniment, Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, Wells & Richardson's products, Lundborg's perfumes, and Pasta Mack, to name only a few, besides Messrs. Seabury & Johnson's manufactures. The last-named are dealt with generally, for in a special list of forty-four pages all Messrs. Seabury & Johnson's products are fully detailed. Either of the price-lists can be obtained on application to 31 and 32 Snow Hill, London, E.C., or 5 and 7 Barrack Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

PRICE-LIST ARRANGEMENT.—When referring to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's price-list of chemicals, drugs, etc., in our issue of January 5, p. 26, we might quite appropriately have mentioned that the system of net quotations, subject to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. discount at a month, was adopted in the list fifteen years ago. The pharmacopœial order of titles has also for many years been adopted as the basis of the arrangement of articles in the list. The following is their regular annotation on the subject:

Classification of Drugs in Price-list.—Drugs are arranged so as to correspond in name, style, etc., with those of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898. Reference to the columns of list will show (by way of example) that cascarilla-bark will be found under cascarilla, and not cort. cascarilla; balsam copaiba under copaiba, omitting the word "balsam" (a misnomer); that buchu-leaves are placed as buchu, and not fol. buchu; that gum myrrh is put as myrrh only; calumbaroot as calumba, and not rad. calumba, and so on with seeds, fruits, etc.

A. & H. PASTILLES are so well known in the trade that we hesitate to refer to them in a portion of our journal where novelties have the first consideration, but, if only for the opportunity of again recording the exceptional flavour and finish of these goods, we are glad that Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., have sent us a sample of their glycerin-and-black-currant pastilles in a new style of package. Hitherto the pastilles have been sent out in tins of 1, 2, 4, and 7 lb., but now a new hermetically sealed decorated tin, of a capacity of 1 lb., is to be the only size sent out. These tins are provided with an inner covering of thinner tin, which hermetically seals the contents. When it is desired to get at the contents, the supplementary tin cover is cut round by means of a cutter which is attached to the outer lid. Those of our readers who are cigarette-smokers will recognise the method as having been successfully adopted for keeping cigarettes in good condition. When in future chemists receive seven of these tins in fulfilment of an order for 7 lb. of pastilles or jujubes, they will know that without extra charge they are being supplied with containers which will keep the contents in perfect condition right up to the time of selling to the public.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT from the analytical laboratories of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, reached us this week, and is of considerable interest. From the preface we gather that 6,800 different samples of drugs have been examined in the laboratory during the year, which in itself is a testimony to the care that is taken by the company to check the drugs and chemicals they supply to their customers. The report is divided into sections, dealing with (1) crude drugs, fixed oils, etc., (2) strophanthus and strophanthin, (3) essential

oils, (4) chemical preparations, (5) galenical preparations, and (6, 7, and 8) standardisation. The article on strophanthin pushes the matter a little further than anyone has carried it, in that the results of a number of physiological tests of the three kinds of strophanthin are recorded. That the report deals with quite recent problems it may be noted that there is a record of experiments made with Plummer's pill, of the insolubility of which Sir James Sawyer wrote in the "Lancet" of December 1, 1906. The suggestion is to use syr. glucosi as an excipient for the pill. The recent publication of the recommendations of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy respecting certain published criticisms of the British Pharmacopoeia are also dealt with. The report mentions the reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with the committee's recommendations. What makes the comments most valuable is that they are the result of the examination of commercial drugs, and are not the theoretical vapourings of the type of analyst who knows nothing but absolute purity. The report can be obtained, free of charge, by any chemist who applies to Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 9, 1907.)

"PERSELS"; for nickel-salts. By A. Levy, 65 Rue du Ranelagh, Paris. 283,205.

"PENGUIN" and device thereof; for chemicals in Class 1. By H. W. Mackenzie, 261 Gaisbraid Street, Maryhill, Glasgow. 286,353.

"B P" within a sun device and with a figure of Mercury; for paints, etc., in Class 1. By L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., 201 Morning Lane, N.E. 287,506.

"GLIDINE"; for chemicals in Class 3, for food-substances, and for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Dr. F. A. V. Klopfer, Dohnaerstrasse 64, Dresden. 285,328, 285,329, 285,330.

"ERASYL"; for medicine. By A. E. Butler, 51 Long Street, Middleton. 286,783.

"ANODOON"; for dental lotions. By A. Henderson, 101 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 287,088.

"VIGORETTES" ("Vigor" disclaimed); for pills. By A. Keene, 26 High Holborn, London, W.C. 287,357.

"AKOGEN"; for chemicals in Class 2. By Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., 40 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 287,925.

"VITANCE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By J. Bailey, Hayley Road, Halesowen. 288,205.

"VIO"; for food for infants and invalids. By W. Shakespear, 18 Golden Hillock Road, Birmingham. 288,022.

"LO-VI TA"; for a perfume. By F. H. Davies, 13 Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath. 287,020.

"MUSCATOL"; for an insect-preventive. By F. A. Rogers, 327 Oxford Street, London, W. 287,696.

"HYDROL"; for perfumery. By Hydrol Dentifrice Co., Long Row East, Nottingham. 287,887.

"FRAGROL"; for a toilet-cream. By R. H. Evans, Station Crescent, Llandrindod Wells. 288,386.

"CREMELLIS"; for toilet-articles. By L. Wing, Ltd., 39 Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare. 288,755.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. W. M. WATON will shortly open a chemist's business at Long Eaton.

MESSRS. MARION, JAMES & KER's address is Glebe Road Works, Dalston, London, N.E., not Globe Road, as stated last week.

THE firm of Harrison & Muddiman, essential-oil dealers, 13 Cullum Street, London, E.C., is being dissolved by mutual consent.

MR. F. FAWN, chemist and druggist, late of Windsor, has purchased the business of the Castleford Drug Co., at Castleford, Yorks.

MR. F. FEARLEY, chemist and druggist, Leeds, has taken over the business at Otley carried on for many years by Mr. R. M. Pratt, pharmaceutical chemist, who is retiring.

MESSRS. DOW BROTHERS, chemists, Hornsey Rise, have re-opened as a branch the premises at 433 Green Lanes, Harringay, formerly occupied by the Carlton Drug-stores.

MESSRS. GEORGE WILTON, SON & CO., LTD., of Doncaster, have removed their London office to 16 Eastcheap, E.C. Mr. George E. Wilton (one of the directors) is in charge of it.

MR. ERNEST DRAYTON, M.P.S., late proprietor of the Herne Bay Pharmacy (Messrs. Collen & Drayton's), has purchased the old-established dispensing business of Messrs. Curtis, Houfe & Co., 12 The Mall, Ealing, W.

MR. A. C. BATESON, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Severs & Bateson, has purchased the recipes, prescription-books, and proprietaries of the late firm, and is opening a new pharmacy in Wildman Street, Kendal.

Miscellanea.

THE INTRODUCER OF "KINKO."—Alfred Barnett and Joseph Jay pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey Sessions on Thursday, January 17, to charges under the Debtors Act, and were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BATTERSEA BELLADONNA CASE.—Mr. Troutbeck resumed the further hearing of evidence regarding the death of Mrs. Eyles, which followed the taking of tincture of belladonna in the circumstances reported on p. 77. The hearing was of so protracted a nature that time prevents us dealing with the additional evidence in this issue.

The jury returned a verdict of death from *belladonna liniment*, and Mr. Bartlett, the chemist, was committed for manslaughter. The Coroner admitted him to bail, but Mr. Bartlett was at once arrested by the police, to be charged before Mr. John de Gray at Lavender Hill Police Court on Friday, January 18.

AUSTRALIA AND PROPRIETARIES.—We notice that the "Sydney Mail" has counselled caution about regulating the patent-medicine trade, and, if we may judge from the knowledge shown in the following remarks, a little more information would do the "Mail" good:

The rights and wrongs of the patent-medicine question are somewhat conflicting. A good proprietary article has a right to some protection; but, on the other hand, so many worthless productions pass muster as secret remedies that it does not do to leave the suffering public wholly at their mercy. The vice of medicine-taking is unfortunately very prevalent, and one wonders sometimes that societies are not formed to get us to abstain from them "as a beverage." The common run of proprietary medicines are harmless enough—except that they represent an inordinate profit to the manufacturer. Aloes, ginger, and soap make up one well-known pill, and casearia, rhubarb, liquorice, and oil of peppermint another. Saline aperients are little else than soda and tartaric acid, and, of course, such ingredients could be bought separately for a few pence.

MORPHIA FOR SIAM.—The Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade sends us the following observation:

A notice has been issued by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok, calling the attention of British importers of morphia to the regulations governing the importation of opium (and morphia), under which only small quantities of morphia are allowed entry for medicinal uses, and to the expressed intention of the Siamese Government, in view of large importations apparently for other than medical purposes, to exercise considerable strictness in and to make more precise provisions regarding the admission of the drug. Importers are therefore given to understand that if they import large quantities of morphia into Siam they may find themselves compelled to re-export it, possibly incurring some pecuniary loss thereby.

ITALIAN QUININE.—During the last financial year, says the "Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico," 18,712 kilos. of Government quinine were sold, with net profit of 293,295 lire, which will be entirely devoted to fighting malaria.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 17.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals has now settled down to more normal proportions, and the tone generally is a very steady one. Several important movements have taken place in fine chemicals, including a sensational but not entirely unexpected advance in sulphonal as the result of an understanding among makers. Methyl-sulphonal and trional have also been advanced. Quinine was easier at the close of last week, but subsequently fully recovered; pending the result of the bark sale at Amsterdam to-day business has been small. Among the heavy chemicals, ammonia sulphate is tending firmer, and nitrate of soda is easier. Crude drugs have been quiet in view of the very heavy supplies offered at auction. Balsam Peru and Japan wax are dearer. Maranhão copaiba is still tending higher. Several important Jamaica products are likely to be affected as the result of the earthquake. Such articles include pimento, honey, wax, and sarsaparilla. An important advance of 4d. has been made in S.V.R. The changes of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Curaçao	Balsam Peru	Buchu	Aloes, Cape
Aloes, Socotrine	Copaiba	Clove oil	Ipecac.
Cardamoms	Kamala	Cod-liver oil	(Cartag.)
Japan wax		Galls (China)	Nutmegs
Methyl sulphonal		Ipecac. (Rio)	
Pimento		Potash	
Sarsaparilla		prussiate	
Spirit, rectified		Rhubarb	
Sulphonal		(H.D.)	
Trional		Soda nitrate	
		Sugar of milk	

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, January 17:—Business in drugs is active. Opium is firm at \$3.55 per lb. Quinine is in brisk demand at 19c. Peppermint oil is easy at \$2.25. Ipecacuanha is easier at \$2.10, as is hydrastis at \$1.40. Copaiba is in light supply at 75c. for Para and 55c. for South American.

AMSTERDAM, January 17:—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 7,493 packages were offered, weighing 672,368 kilos. and containing the equivalent of 36,119 kilos. quinine sulphate. This compares with 8,668 packages or 43,461 kilos. q.s. offered at the auction on December 13. Of the above 7,493 packages all sold at an average unit of 6.78c. per half-kilo., as compared with 5.10c. per half-kilo. paid at the auction on December 13. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, 8,941 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 3,051 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 6,478 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 4,935 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 4,347 kilos.; (6) various buyers, 8,367 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing bark was 6c. per half-kilo., and the highest 75½c.; while for pharmaceutical bark from 12½c. to 37½c. was paid. The 37 packages Java coca-leaves were disposed of at from 37c. to 42c. per half-kilo.

Heavy Chemicals.

General business in the heavy-chemical market is now of greater volume, and the tone is very steady at all the principal centres. Values all round are on the firm side, and are likely to continue so.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—If anything, the general demand is

heavier than is usual at this period of the year, and caustic soda, bleaching-powder, ammonia alkali, and hyposulphite of soda are especially in strong request.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is steadier again, and prices show an improvement. Beckton, 12l. 2s. 6d.; Beckton, January-June delivery, 12l. 5s.; London, 11l. 15s.; Beckton terms, 11l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 11l. 17s. 6d. to 12l.; and Hull, 11l. 15s.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—Makers continue well employed, since most of the consuming trades are busy. At the moment there are no actual advances in prices to record, but such are far from unlikely, the tone being very firm. Crystal alum, lump, 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton; lump in tierces, 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5s. 7s. 6d. per ton; and ground in bags, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, ordinary strength in casks, 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs and usual extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous cake 50s. to 55s. per ton, and aluminoferric 50s. to 60s. per ton in accordance with quality, condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, high strength Al_2O_3 , and purest quality 12l. to 13l. per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15s. to 17s. per cwt.; special pulp quality, dried and in lumps, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt.; ground, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, finest quality and high strength Al_2O_3 , 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.; second quality, 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

American Drug-market.

New York, January 8.

The year opened with a brisk demand for all lines of drugs and chemicals, notwithstanding that business in many directions is demoralised owing to the uncertainties surrounding the operation of the Food and Drugs Law. The new law has resulted in a large demand for better quality goods, and is welcomed by the larger houses, as it puts a stop to the demoralising competition in inferior and adulterated drugs with which the market has been flooded. The Customs authorities are also more active, and the holding-up of shipments of many articles pending examination is responsible for considerable fluctuation in certain lines. The recent decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which declares powdered opium not to be "opium crude or unmanufactured," but a "gum advanced in value," and so liable only to ½ per cent. duty, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of \$1.00 per lb., has unsettled the market in opium, and hopes are entertained that the decision will be reversed by the Supreme Court on appeal.

ALOES.—The new law has resulted in the term "Barbados" being withdrawn in favour of "aloes in gourds" for most of the supplies on hand. True Barbados is offered at 35c. to 40c., "aloes in gourds" at 14c. to 15c., Curaçao at 7c. to 8c., and Cape at 7½c. to 8c.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba "Central American" of standard quality is offered at 55c. to 60c., with some available at 52½c. Hamburg is offering "strictly U.S.P." balsam, but will not guarantee it "pure as imported." Para is firm at 70c. to 75c., and supplies of all grades are light. Peru is firm at \$1.30, and artificial balsam is being offered to arrive.

VANILLA.—The Food Act is responsible for heavy, increased demand. Prime Mexican are offered at \$2.75 up to \$5.00, and cuts at \$2.00 to \$2.25.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—Short are offering up to 27c., for prime green and yellow are obtainable down to 20c.

CAMPFOL is scarce, and American refined is firmly held at \$1.17.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Demand is very light, and quotations rather easy at 9c. to 11c., according to age.

COD-LIVER OIL is seasonably active, with prime brands of Norwegian offered at \$24.00, and Newfoundland at \$22.00.

BERGAMOT OIL supplies are very light, and dealers will not sell below \$2.60.

CITRONELLA OIL is firm at 44c. in drums.

ERGOT is dull, with Russian offered at 26c. and Spanish at 36c.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is obtainable at \$1.48, with offerings light. Much of the stock has been carelessly gathered, and contains other roots than hydrastis.

IPECAC.—Over 150 bales are held up by the Customs pending assay, and are very slowly released. Rio is firm at \$2.15, with little obtainable up to 2 per cent. alkaloids and Cartagena at \$2.10.

JALAP is still in light supply, and firm at 18c. to 25c.

MENTHOL is quiet at \$2.50.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is quiet at \$2.35 to \$2.50 for bulk oil. Some difficulty has arisen as to the correct designation under the law of the oil as distilled, and Washington wants all oil as it comes from the growers to be marked "crude," as the U.S.P. only recognises the redistilled oil.

OPUM.—Demand is light, but the market remains firm, with cases quoted at \$3.55.

QUININE has advanced to 19c., and some difficulty is ex-

perienced in obtaining an article that comes up to the U.S.P. test. A movement is on foot to secure some abridgment of the U.S.P. requirements.

SENEGAL.—Prime Western is obtainable at 45c.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is quiet but firm at 9½c. to 9½c.

JAPAN WAX is steady at 13c. to 13½c., with light demand.

NUX VOMICA.—High-test seeds are in request at 2½c. to 3c.

ACETANILIDE is firm at from 11d. to 11½d. per lb.

ANTIMONY.—Regulus is unaltered at from 108l. to 112l. per ton, the ore offering at from 33l. to 34l. Japan crude in auction was held at 70l.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 100 barrels St. Vincent sold at 2½d. for good manufacturing.

BALSAM, COPAIBA, is firmer and scarce at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. for genuine Maranham as imported.

BALSAM, PERU.—From Hamburg 5s. is quoted, and synthetic at 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. In auction three cases of 1902 import were held at 6s. 6d., which price has been paid privately.

BROMIDES remain unchanged, the feature of interest being the following paragraph, which is from a German source: "An endeavour is being made to finally terminate the severe competition which now prevails between the German and American bromide-makers. The German convention disposes of a considerable quantity of bromides in America, although the prices realised are insignificant as compared with the high rates obtained until the beginning of 1903. Attempts have been made to bring about an understanding on former occasions, but these have so far proved to be without any practical result. It is now understood that a conference between representatives of both parties is about to be held—if it has not already taken place this week (January 19)—for the purpose of discussing the question of settling the existing rivalry. Although it is not thought probable in German circles that an arrangement will be concluded on the present occasion, it is considered that the negotiations may lead to the establishment of a basis upon which an agreement may be arrived at in the future."

CASEIN is quoted at from 30s. to 34s., c.i.f., according to quantity.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during the first half of January amounted to 643,000 Amst. lb., against 374,000 Amst. lb. at the corresponding period of 1906.

ELEMI is offered at 70s., c.i.f., for prompt shipment from the Continent, being scarce, but for delivery this quotation could be reduced considerably.

GAMBIER.—A sale of 10 tons of cubes has been made in Liverpool at 28s. per cwt. quay.

METHYL SULPHONAL has advanced to 17s. 9d. per lb. in minimum quantities.

OIL, ANISEED, is steady at 5s. 7d. per lb., but for quantity 5s. 6d. has been paid. In auction four cases were held at 5s. 7d.

OIL, CAMPHOR, is quoted from Hamburg at 95s. per cwt., c.i.f., and for a substitute in 3½-cwt. barrels 40s., c.i.f., is wanted.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is quoted 34l. 10s. for second pressing for prompt delivery in barrels; February delivery is 35l. 10s. for firsts, and 34l. 10s. for seconds, later delivery being quoted at proportionately lower prices.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—An advice from a London firm of agents dated January 11 states that practically no winter oil has been produced, owing to stormy weather. The cod is, however, travelling south, and during the first week of the year a good catch is stated to have been made in the district of Senjen. Judging from prospects, the Lofoten catch will begin earlier than the last few years. Best non-freezing quality is quoted 70s. per barrel, c.i.f. An advice from a Bergen firm of refiners quotes 71s. to 73s., c.i.f. Hull, and stating that the new fishing at Lofoten is expected to commence in a week. Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 14: "The prospects for the cod-fishing are very satisfactory. Fishing has begun outside Lofoten, and the first catches promise a very fat and well-conditioned liver. The market remains very calm at 65s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for prime non-congealing Lofoten. The tendency of the market is weak. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 479 barrels, against 271 barrels at the same date of last year." In auction 20 barrels of Newfoundland

were offered, of which 10 had been sold privately. Good non-freezing Newfoundland is offered at 65s. per barrel, which is distinctly easier.

OPIMUM.—Under date of January 5 our Smyrna correspondent writes that the market is quiet, the sales amounting to only 5 cases Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 9s. 10d. and 1 case Yerli t.q. at 10s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals amount to 3,066 cases, against 1,407 cases at the same time last year. In addition to the transactions which appear in the official lists, there are second-hand sales of large quantities of "écarts de visite," which buyers mix with other qualities. We have had a visit from an official who was sent into the interior to report on the floods which ravaged part of the low-lying plains. He reports that the sowings, although late, were completed under very favourable conditions, so there is little or no ground for the pessimistic rumours which have been afloat.

PHENAZONE is unaltered, although the raw material is improving. It would therefore appear that buyers incur no risk in covering their requirements. The present convention-price is 7s. 2d. per lb. in bulk, less 7½ per cent., with the usual rebates "in kind" on completed contracts of 2 cwt. and 10 cwt.

QUICKSILVER is steady at from 6l. 16s. 6d. to 7l. per bottle from second and first hands respectively. We omitted to mention that the annual statistics quoted last week were supplied by the courtesy of Mr. Alex. S. Pickering.

QUININE.—Pending the result of the Amsterdam bark-auction to-day, business has been on a small scale. At the close of last week prices were a shade easier in second-hands, with spot sellers of German sulphate at 9½d., at which small sales were made, but subsequently 9½d. was paid for spot and "buyers"; May delivery has been sold at 9½d. to 9¾d., and June at 9¾d. to 9½d. In the drug-auction a case of Java sulphate, consisting of 10 tins of 50 oz. each, sold without reserve, on account of whom it may concern, at 8½d. per oz.

RESORCIN.—The present price is 3s. 3d. per lb. for the pure crystal, our quotation of last week being obviously an error.

SHELLAC has been very quiet, with small sales on the basis of 213s. for fair TN orange.

SODA NITRATE is 3d. per cwt. easier at 11s. 3d. for refined and 12s. 3d. for ordinary, the quotations in Liverpool being 11s. 3d. and 11s. 9d. respectively.

SPICES.—At auction *Ginger* was slow of sale, and 122 bags and 90 baskets Cochin and Calicut offered were all bought in, including good brown rough at 40s. Of Singapore *Pepper* 83 bags were offered and bought in at 5½d. Privately the demand on the spot is quiet at 5½d. For arrival the market is firm, with buyers of Singapore January-March shipment at 4½d., c.i.f., delivered weight, Continent, but there are sellers at 4½d., London, landed terms, at which business has been done. At auction the demand for *White pepper* was slow, and all the offerings were bought in. Privately the market is also dull, and little business is reported; fair Singapore is quoted sellers at 6½d. spot, and January-March shipment buyers at 6¾d., c.i.f., d/w. Of *Pimento*, 364 bags were catalogued but withdrawn. *Capsicum* were steady, 18 bags selling at 50s. 6d. for East Coast African. *Mace* was 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer, and W.I. *Nutmegs* were ½d. to 1d. lower for 60's to 80's, others being steady. At auction 24 cases Penang *Cloves* were offered and bought in, good picked at 1s. 4d. and unpicked at 1s. 2d. Of 85 bags Amboyna 40 sold, including fair at 9d.; 62 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 7½d. Privately Zanzibar remain very quiet and little business has been done, but prices are steady with January-March delivery at 7½d., March-May at 7½d., and June-August at 7½d.

SPIRIT, RECTIFIED.—The price of British grain-spirit has been advanced 4d. per gal. by the distillers.

SUGAR OF MILK is rather cheaper at 57s. 6d. per cwt.

SULPHONAL.—In our issue of December 8, p. 875, we drew attention to the fact that this article had improved in value as the result of the absorption of fair quantities of the second-hand stocks for the Continent, and that from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. was the value. This week, however, it is announced that the makers have combined and have entered

into an arrangement whereby the minimum price is now advanced to 11s. 3d. per lb., less 10 per cent., an advance of 211 per cent., so that the product quite maintains its reputation for sensational fluctuations.

THYMOL is steady at 7s. 3d. per lb. for a leading make.

TRIONAL.—The makers have advanced their price to 20s. 3d. per lb.

WAX, JAPAN, has advanced quite 7s. 6d. on the spot, sellers now quoting 67s. 6d., a good business having been done up to 65s., and for shipment 58s. to 60s., c.i.f., has been paid. In the drug auctions 3 cases of dull palish sold at 65s. The market closed privately at 70s. for good squares.

London Drug-auctions.

The sales were resumed to-day after an interval of six weeks, when seventeen brokers brought forward goods in quantities which greatly exceeded buyers' requirements. The tone on the whole was fairly good, but before the close the proceedings dragged and the last half-dozen brokers appealed to a thin audience. Curaçao aloes, being extremely scarce, realised a substantial advance, as likewise did Socotrine. Cape, on the other hand, declined about 2s. Annatto-seeds were plentiful and neglected. Of the new crop of buchu only retail sales were made at rather easier rates. Sumatra benzoin tended easier, and was neglected. Cardamoms met with lively competition at an advance of from 1d. to 2d., seeds being unaltered. Cascara sagrada sold steadily. Dragon's blood was neglected. Gamboge was easier. Jamaica honey was unaltered. For Cartagena ipecacuanha, a decline of 3d. was accepted, East Indian and Matto Grosso being steady. Myrrh was easier. Rather lower prices have been accepted for Newfoundland cod-liver oil. Rhubarb was about steady, except in the case of high-dried, which was easier. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla sold at an advance of about 2d. to 3d., and higher prices were again paid for native and Lima. Tinnevely senna, if anything, tended rather easier. Beeswax was steady all round, and generally quiet. The table below gives the amounts of offers and sales. Where sales have been made privately an asterisk is attached.

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen, egg	2	0	Divi-divi	2	2
Aloes—			Dragon's blood	47	5
Cape	56	56	Ergot	48	2
Curaçao (boxes)	43	9	Euphorbium	23	0
(gourds)	210	210	Galls (Pers.)	5	0
Socotrine	10	5	Gambier (dess.)	5	0
Ambergris (tins)	9	0	Gamboge	23	1
Aniseed (Span.)	20	0	Gentian	36	0
Annatto seed	109	3	Gum arabic	395	334
Antimony (cr.)	25	0	Honey—		
Areca	5	0	Honolulu	587	0
Argol	22	0	Jamaica	70	12
Asafetida	35	0	Insect-flowers	5	0
Asphaltum	126	0	Insect-powder	5	*5
Bael fruit	2	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Balsam—			Cartagena	30	16
Peru	3	0	East Indian	25	14
Tolu	15	7	Rio (Matto Grosso)	11	*3
Benzoin—			Jaborandi	2	0
Palembang	202	0	Jalap	22	0
Saigon	2	0	Kamala	3	*1
Siam	1	0	Kino	26	0
Sumatra	335	46	Kola	38	15
Birllime (Jap.)	10	0	Lime-juice (raw)	7	7
Buchu	73	3	Manna	1	0
Calumba	294	79	Mastich	2	*1
Camphor (crude)	63	8	Menthol	9	0
(powder)	10	0	Myrrh	47	19
Jap. tabs	37	0	Nux vomica	152	0
Canella alba	3	0	Oil—		
Cannabis indica	19	1	aniseed	17	0
Cat'tarides	11	0	Backhousia cit.	2	0
Cardamoms	405	316	cajuput	5	0
Cascara sagrada	524	62	chaulmoogra	5	0
Cascarilla	17	0	cinnamon	16	1
Cassia fistula	3	3	citronella (tin)	1	0
Castorium	4	0	clove	2	0
Cinchona	37	13	cod-liver (Jap.)	15	0
Civet	4	0	(Newf.)	20	*10
Coca-leaves	96	48	eucalyptus	36	0
Cochineal	4	4	lemongrass (cs.)	63	6
Colocythand pulp	69	0	(bott.)	21	0
Cubeb	216	0	lime	4	4
Cumin-seed	190	0	orange	6	*4
Cutch	28	0	patchouli	10	0
Cuttle-bone	117	22	peppermint	25	5
Damar	1	0	sassafras (tin)	1	0
Dill-seed	100	0	wintergreen (tins)	2	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Olibanum	56	37	Squill	7	7
Opium	1	0	Sticklac	116	2
Orange-peel	18	4	Strophanthus	34	0
Orris	40	21	Storax	5	0
Papain	5	0	Sugar of milk	5	0
Quinine (Java) cs.	1	1	Tamarinds	10	*10
Rhapontica	22	0	Tonka beans	19	0
Rhatany	25	0	Turmeric	161	16
Rhubarb (China)	69	*16	Vermilion	5	0
Rose-petals (Fr.)	2	0	Wax (bees')—		
Sandalwood	31	0	Australian	5	4
Sarsaparilla—			East Indian	144	0
grey Jamaica	23	23	Egyptian	100	0
Guatemala	7	0	Italian	16	0
Mexican	8	0	Jamaica	27	12
Lima	8	7	Japan	5	3
native	12	12	Madagascar	166	0
Scabla	50	41	Mogador	14	0
Scammonium	8	0	Mombasa	20	0
Senega	3	0	Spanish	10	0
Senna and pods—			West Indian	2	2
Alex.	111	*35	Zanzibar	122	0
Tinnevely	458	412	Wax (veg.)	3	0
Soap-root	5	0	Zedoary	75	0
Soy	25	0			

ALOES.—Cape sold at rather lower prices, 34 cases being disposed of at 30s. for fair bright hard, at 29s. for fair seconds dullish, 27s. for ordinary reddish seconds, 24s. to 24s. 6d. for ordinary dull, and 22s. for livery and drossy. A further parcel of 22 cases Cape sold on usual tares at 27s. 6d. to 30s. 6d., according to quality. The feature of the Curaçaos was the offering of 210 gourds (which had been extremely scarce). For good livery, medium to large gourds 100s. was paid; fair sold at 90s., bright capey at 85s., dull liver at 75s., and low at 20s. Of Curaçao aloes in boxes, 42 were offered, of which the capey sold at 30s.; 47s. was refused for dull liver. Five kegs Socotrine sold at 90s., being an advance of about 5s. on the last public price.

BALSAM TOLU.—Steady. Fair quality in large tins sold at 10d., slightly drossy to drossy at 9½d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Dull of sale. Both Sumatra and Palembang were well represented, but the bulk of the former consisted of the medium and lower grades, only about 25 cases being good almondy seconds, a few of which sold at 7l. 15s. Good fair almondy seconds with slightly false-packed sides realised 6l. 10s., fair ditto 5l. 15s., and ordinary seconds 5l. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. Good Palembang in small blocks was held at 47s. 6d.

BUCHU.—The new crop is arriving freely, but buyers, anticipating lower prices, held off. Small sales of fine green round quality were made at 1s. 1d. per lb., and good realised 1s. Longs were held at from 6d. to 9d.

CALUMBA.—Fair natural sorts were held at 16s., and for 79 bags small to bold brown sorts 10s. subject was paid.

CAMPHOR.—In auction a feature was the offering of two cases of crude damp brownish Ceylon from the Queensberry estate, but no bids were made. Eight cases Formosan (Samuel B) were offered and sold at 405s. subject, and a further 50 cases China (Fukien) crude were also shown, the limit being 385s. Of Japanese refined camphor 37 cases of 1-oz. tablets were offered; 4s. 7½d. was wanted. Privately, the market remains very firm, the sales including 100 piculs Chinese crude at 375s. per cwt., c.i.f., for January-February shipment, and on the spot 390s. to 395s. is quoted. Japanese refined tablets are quoted 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. and 2½-lb. slabs at 4s. 6d. English bells sell at 4s. 8d. per lb. Sales of English refined tablets, amounting to five tons, have been made to the United States at full prices. German refined is offered from Hamburg in limited quantities on the basis of 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d. per lb. for bells in 5-cwt. casks; Japanese in slabs at 4s. 7d. net and 1-12-oz. tablets at 4s. 11d. net, c.i.f. terms.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Bombay tops partly sold at 4s. per lb., being unaltered.

CANTHARIDES.—One cask of fair Russian was bought in at 4s. Privately Russian is quoted 3s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—The fairly large supply of 402 packages were offered, the bulk being of the medium and lower qualities. There was good competition, however, and prices advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb., seeds being unaltered.

The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore: extra bold fine pale, 2s. 10d.; good bold palish to pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; bold and medium palish to pale, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; medium ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; long brownish, 1s. 7d.; very small palish to pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; medium splits, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; long splits, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; brown and split, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; low pickings, 9d.; shells, 4d. to 7½d.; good round warty pale, 2s. Decorticated seed, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. Good dark Bombay seed (5 cases), 2s. 2d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Steady in auction; 19 bags fair bright but slightly sea-damaged sold at 34s.; 150 bags just arrived per *Deucalion* were held at 42s. 6d.; and of 355 bags fair bright one-year-old, 43 sold at 40s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA somewhat scarce, only 3 bags of good bold fresh Dominican pod being offered and sold at 16s.

CINCHONA.—Eleven serons Huanuco quill, slightly country damaged, but of good appearance, sold at 5½d.; and 24 serons of fair but mostly very broken Loxa quill were bought in at 8d.; a bid of 6d. being refused.

COCA-LEAVES.—Steady. Twenty-two cases ordinary small greenish Ceylon sold at from 4d. to 4½d. per lb., and three cases of small shrivelled Ceylon realised 6d. A further 30 cases sold at 7½d. to 8d. for fair green, and 4d. for brown.

COLOCYNTH was in fairly heavy supply. Six casks of fair small to bold palish Turkey apple were held at 1s., and for one cask dull broken 7d. was refused.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Extra bold, mostly whole palish fish, damp East Indian bone, was limited at 6d. and half broken 4d. per lb.; 22 bags small broken realised 2d.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A good assortment was offered, but the article was neglected. Good bright seedy lump was held at 9l. 10s., fair ditto at 9l. down to 6l. 7s. 6d. for ordinary; dull bag-shaped lump was held at 5l. 12s. 6d., and for fair ditto 6l. 12s. 6d. was refused, 6l. 15s. being wanted. From another catalogue 14 cases were offered, of which five sold at 6l. per cwt. for dull bag-shaped lump and at 8l. 10s. for fair seedy lump. Good thin seeds sold at 9l.

ERGOT.—Neglected. The price for nine bags good sound-sifted Spanish did not transpire, but two bags fair sound Russian sold at 1s. 2d.; for another lot of slightly wormy Spanish 1s. 6d. was mentioned as the price. Privately, in ton lots, old sound Russian is quoted at 1s. 2d., new crop 1s. 2½d., German new crop 1s. 1½d., and new Spanish 1s. 4½d., c.i.f. terms.

GALLS.—For fair blue Persian 82s. 6d. was wanted. Privately, Chinese are easier for shipment, 100 cases having been sold at 51s., c.i.f., for January-March shipment.

GAMBOGE.—Tending easier. Five parcels, amounting in all to 23 packages, were offered. Three cases of Siam pipe of dull orange fracture, with a large proportion of small pieces, were limited at 16l. 10s., and a case of good partly blocky Siam realised 17l.

GUM ARABIC.—Some 317 bags Senegal gum sold at 19s. subject to 20s. for small amber and pale, 5 bales fair Soudan sorts realised 42s. 6d., and 8 bales cf inferior Madras block sold at from 11s. to 16s.; 6 cases of pale yellowish large Aden siftings and 3 cases small Aden siftings were bought in at 35s. and 32s. 6d. respectively. Four casks of Mogador Amrad had been sold privately.

HONEY.—A large quantity of Honolulu honey was offered, 200 cases of which comprised fair pale set, for which 30s. was wanted, and for a further 300 cases of fair thick yellowish the buying-in price was 24s. Jamaica honey was in small supply. Of eight packages Jamaica three sold at from 17s. to 18s. per cwt. for ordinary brown set, and a further nine packages of pale brown set realised 20s. to 23s.

IPECACUANHA.—Steady; 25 bales of the new East Indian imports were the first to be offered, the quality consisting of the usual plump native picked well-annulated root, about 6 bales of which realised 7s. 11d., and for a further 8 bales slightly sea-damaged from 7s. 9d. to 7s. 11d. per lb. Fair sound Matto Grosso was held at 8s. 3d. Seven bales fair Cartagena sold at 7s. 2d. per lb.—a decline of about 3d. on private sales, and for a further 6 bales from another catalogue 7s. 2d. was also paid for lean and dull. Of Matto Grosso 2 bales sea-damaged had been sold privately, and for a further 2 bales 8s. 3d. was wanted.

KAMALA.—Out of three cases offered one had been sold privately, and 10d. per lb. was asked for the remainder.

KINO was in plentiful supply, but neglected. Good red Cochin grain was bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb. Another lot of seven bags of fair bright Cochin was held at 1s.

KOLA.—Five parcels mostly Jamaican were shown, of which two packages sold at 2¾d., and for a further twelve packages from 2¼d. to 3d. was paid.

MENTHOL.—In auction 8s. 6d. was wanted for Yazawa crystals and 8s. 9d. for Kobayashi. Privately the article remains quiet.

MYRRH.—About steady; 24 bales fair pale partly blocky Aden sorts sold at 90s. per cwt.

OIL, CLOVE, containing 83 to 85 per cent. eugenol, was limited at 4s., a reduction of 2d.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Australian, containing 75 per cent. citral, was obtainable at 1s. 2½d. per lb.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—For January-March steamer shipment 3¾d. per oz., c.i.f., has been paid. In auction 6 cases from Bombay (no analysis given) sold without reserve at 2¼d. per oz.; 68 per cent. to 72 per cent. citral was held at 4¾d.; 80 per cent. citral was limited at 4½d.

OIL, LIME.—Two cases West Indian distilled sold at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., and two cases of bottles at 3s. 4d. for good.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is quiet, with small sales of Kobayashi at 6s. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. spot. In auction 5 cases American H.G.H. sold without reserve at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 4½d. per lb., a decline of 6d. on private rates.

OLIBANUM.—Fifty packages sold, including fair drop and garblings at 44s., slightly blocky drop at 27s., siftings at 18s., and for garblings 14s. was wanted.

ORANGE-PEEL.—The first arrivals of the new crop of Maltese were offered, and a small sale was made at 10d. per lb., subject, for good bright strip.

ORRIS.—Ten bags of fair white Florentine sorts and 10 bags of duller ditto sold without reserve at 23s. per cwt.

RHATANY.—Fair, part chumpy, from Arica, was bought in without mention of price.

RHUBARB.—Rather easier. One case of bold flat Shensi with three-quarters fair pinky colour, part dullish coat, sold at 2s. A case of rough Shensi pickings realised 1s. 3d. For 5 cases of small round horny High-dried 9½d. was paid, being rather easier. Bold flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture was held at 1s. 5d., bold and medium round Canton at 1s. 8d.; bold round Shensi with three-quarters palish pinky fracture was bought in at 2s. 6d., medium ditto being held at 2s. 2d. per lb. A case of bold round Shensi with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, but slightly wormy, sold without reserve at 2s. 5d. per lb. Several sales had been made prior to the auctions.

SARSAPARILLA.—Dearer. Of Lima-Jamaica 8 bales were shown, the quality being mostly fair, part roughish, for which 1s. 9d. per lb. was readily paid; 13 bales genuine grey Jamaica realised 2s. 5d., and a further 10 bales 2s. 6d., being an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. Eleven bales native Jamaica realised the high prices of from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for pale yellow to fair red.

SCABLAC dearer. Fifty bags of small dusty scabs realised from 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 5s., part blocky scabs at 7l. 12s. 6d., and block at 7l. 10s.

SENNA.—Tinnevely sold steadily, with fair competition. Forty bales of Tinnevely badly water-damaged in barge sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern at from ½d. to 1d. per lb.; common specky to ordinary yellowish sold at 1d. to 1¾d., small and medium specky greenish 2d. to 2¾d., and medium greenish 3d. to 3¾d. per lb. Pods, 1¾d. to 2d. Fair sales of Alexandrian senna had been made privately, including fair pale pods at 8½d. Siftings were limited at 2½d., and broken leaf was bought in at 4d.

SQUILL.—Fair pale sold at the high figure of 8d. per lb.

WAX, BEES.—Steady all round but generally quiet. Of Jamaica, fair yellow and brown mixed sold at 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s. 6d.; fair lemon-colour realised 7l. 10s.; and low dark 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. Fifteen cases bleached Calcutta were bought in at 8l. 2s. 6d. A case of fair bright red and yellow Antigua realised 6l. 15s. Three packages of Australian sold at 6l. 7s. 6d. for fair greyish.

Commercial and Produce Notes.

Glucose.

The British Commercial Agent in the United States has forwarded a memorandum respecting a new process which is being introduced in the United States for the production of glucose, the object of which is to eliminate anything that could possibly be construed by Government inspectors as in the slightest degree injurious to health. This memorandum may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

East Indian Sandalwood.

The Mysore Government have just issued a notification offering a suitable reward for the discovery of the cause of spike disease in sandal-trees and for the suggestion of an effective remedy for its eradication. The Conservator of Forests has been directed to print important papers on the subject and circulate them to all agricultural and scientific journals in Europe, America, and India, with a view to attract competent investigators. Sandalwood is a very large State monopoly in Mysore. The remedies hitherto adopted have not been productive of beneficial result.

Turpentine in 1906.

Although the variations in prices during 1906 have not been so great as in 1905, says a London trade-circular, yet considerable fluctuations have taken place. Spot "turps" in 1906 did not fall below 45s., while the highest price was 50s. 3d. in December, against 65s. 3d. in June 1905. The high values were due to the enhanced cost of forest-land and production, combined with a more active demand in the U.S.A. In spite of all that has been said about the increased number of substitutes for "turps," for which a large demand exists, it is noticeable that, although the 1906 deliveries fall far below those recorded in 1903, yet they are practically the same as in 1905, and this in spite of the fact that so many outports which formerly drew their supplies chiefly from London, are now, owing to severe competition, supplied direct from the U.S.A. It seems to be the general opinion that there is no immediate prospect of any marked decline in prices.

The U.S. Duty on Synthetic Camphor.

In January last year the United States Board of General Appraisers decided that synthetic camphor be admitted free of duty as crude camphor (see *C. & D.*, February 3, 1906, p. 207); but the Treasury Department appealed against the decision (*C. & D.*, March 10, 1906, p. 402). This appeal is now being heard before Judge Byron S. Waite, of the United States General Appraisers, sitting as a referee for the Federal Circuit Court. It will be remembered that when the first importations of the product were made last year the Customs authorities returned the article for duty at the rates provided for refined camphor, whereas the importers (Messrs. Schering & Glatz) maintained that it should be admitted free as crude camphor. When the case came before the Board of Appraisers for decision the Government asked the tribunal to hold the article dutiable either as refined camphor or else as a chemical compound. In his decision, written for the tribunal, General Appraiser McClelland denied both contentions of the Government, and sustained the claim for free entry as being crude. The Government took an appeal to the Circuit Court, and after the report of the referee is filed, the question of classification will be ruled by the Court. At the hearing on January 4, the American camphor interests were well represented, and it was soon made clear that they were determined to oppose tooth and nail the admittance of the synthetic camphor free of tax, their argument being, if an artificial article closely resembling the refined product can be entered as "crude," the damage to domestic interests will be irreparable. After several witnesses had been examined the hearing was adjourned.

Cinchona and Quinine in 1906.

In the course of a review of the cinchona and quinine markets during 1906, Messrs. Widenmann, Broicher & Co. state that the use of quinine continues to expand with the spread of civilisation, and more than ever is its employment advocated for many tropical and non-tropical diseases. . . . But for the competition among German, Dutch, American, and Java quinine-factories, the greater strength of the position would probably have manifested itself in higher prices for quinine than the hardly remunerative rates which ruled during 1906. The uncertainty respecting the intentions of the Java cinchona-planters and the price-cutting by some of the quinine-makers rendered the evolution of the position problematical; the business done speculatively was therefore limited compared with the turnover of some previous years, despite the decline to 7d. per oz. and generally low prices. An inquiry for quinidine has been general during the past

year, but very little of this alkaloid is obtainable. Mr. Gust. Briegleb, of Amsterdam, has also issued his annual chart showing the average units paid at the cinchona-auctions from 1891 to 1906, together with the shipments from Java to Europe month by month from 1892 to 1906. It is interesting to note that the average quinine-content of manufacturing-bark sold at the Amsterdam auctions last year was 5.78 per cent. (reckoned as sulphate), the highest percentage recorded. Mr. H. A. Van Overzee, of Amsterdam, has also his annual statement of similar figures.

Foochow Camphor.

The commercial situation at Foochow in 1905 is commented on in an interesting letter which the Russian Consul at that port sends to the Government journal, the "Viestnik Finanssoff." In the northern portion of the province, he says, especially round about Fu-nin, a new industry has recently developed—viz., the cultivation of camphor, which has quite unexpectedly assumed large dimensions. Up to 1902 there had been no exportation whatever of this commodity, and in that year there was exported 222 piculs. But in the following year—1903—the quantity exported advanced to 1,144 piculs, while in 1905 the quantity exported advanced to 4,036 piculs. Along with the progress in point of quantity exported, there was a corresponding increase in the value of camphor, which rose from \$50 to \$114 per picul. The camphor-trade has been stimulated at Fu-nin by the almost complete stoppage of the industry in Formosa. Japanese subjects from Formosa take an active part in its cultivation, and a few Englishmen are also interested in camphor, it being a slight recompense for the decline in the tea-trade. Otherwise the profits from it are but problematical, particularly for local Europeans little acquainted with the business. The trade demands great aptitude in order to calculate the quantity of camphor that can be obtained from the wood, and it has already become very risky to buy camphor oil extracted from the wood, owing to the growing practice of adulteration. It is to be regretted, says the Consul, that the camphor-industry cannot maintain the dimensions it has already attained, as the trees are being cut down without measures being taken to replace them.

The "Monkey Bread" Fruit.

This product, one of the several "cream-of-tartar" fruits, arouses attention from time to time owing to its virtues as a febrifuge being continually rediscovered by Colonial officials and others. It is referred to by Dr. Drabble in a recent number of the "Quarterly Journal" of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research, where a brief note of Haeckel and Schlagdenhauffen's work on it is given. The fruit is that of the baobab or monkey bread (*Adansonia digitata*), which occurs widely distributed in the Tropics. The tree is a large and handsome one, and is occasionally planted as an ornamental or shade-tree in the streets of tropical towns in spite of the fact that it has a tendency to shed its large pendulous fruits, weighing sometimes as much as half a pound, upon the heads of passers-by. The fruit is roughly torpedo-shaped, and varies in length from 6 to 12 in., and in diameter from 2 to 4 in.: the hard woody shell is covered externally with green closely set velvety hairs, so that the fruit presents superficially the appearance of a green plush pincushion of unusual shape. It contains a large number of small, brown, reniform seeds, each enclosed in a mass of mucilaginous pulp secured to the interior of the shell by strands of pale-brown fibre. The pulp of the fruit has a pleasant acid taste, and has long been used by natives for the preparation of cooling acidulous drinks for administration to patients suffering from tropical fevers. The pulp has been examined by Haeckel and Schlagdenhauffen, and found to contain much cream of tartar and some free tartaric acid. Herr Walter, working in Professor Thoms's laboratory in Berlin, also examined the pulp a few years ago, and confirmed the presence of tartaric acid and cream of tartar. The "monkey bread" fruit is frequently confused with that of a closely related tree (*Adansonia madagascariensis*), and Millard's observation that the latter contains potassium malate is frequently quoted as appertaining to the true baobab-fruit. Baobab-leaves also contain tartaric acid and tartrates, and are frequently employed medicinally by natives for the same purposes as the fruit-pulp, but an infusion of them is astringent, and therefore less pleasant than one prepared from the fruit-pulp. The bark of the baobab-tree was at one time largely imported into the United Kingdom as a cheap paper-making material, but this application has disappeared since the introduction of mechanical and chemical wood-pulps.

A MARKET QUACK had some lozenges to sell which were of great merit (according to him), and these he declaimed in a very hoarse voice. "Why don't you take one yourself?" cried one of his audience. "I will," said he, and did so. Almost immediately a marvellous change ensued, a clear, ringing voice, and very rapid sales of his packets. He was a bit of a ventriloquist!



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

English-distilled Peppermint Oil.

SIR,—I think it necessary to draw attention to the large amount of peppermint oil which is being offered as English-distilled oil, which is in reality nothing more than a rectified American oil with, perhaps, a little English oil added. It is true that it is an "English-distilled" oil, as the imported American oil is redistilled here. Much of this is being offered at from 8s. to 10s. per lb. below the lowest possible value for genuine English oil, so that those who want an English oil should pay attention to the price of it, and go only to houses upon whom they can by experience rely, and get some information as to where the plants are grown.

There are no definite analytical figures upon which to rely, and I regret to see analytical certificates are offered with many of these adulterated cheap oils. A series of organoleptic tests will abundantly prove the origin of the oil, and I shall be glad to know if other analysts who are used to judging essential oils have met with such parcels.

Yours truly,
ERNEST J. PARRY.

208 High Street, Borough, London, S.E., January 10.

Degree in Pharmacy.

SIR,—The decision of the Pharmaceutical Council regarding the proposed degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (Edinburgh University) is rather unfortunate, and the reasons given for the decision are by no means satisfactory. The original proposal as sent to the Council from the Executive was headed "Degree in Pharmacy," and contained the Medical Preliminary as alternative to the Science Preliminary examination. No doubt the degree then formally approved was "B.Sc.(Pharm.)," but the subjects required for the proposed Edinburgh degree are the same as those required for the proposed Glasgow degree of B.Sc.(Pharm.). How it can be all right to have a "B.Sc.(Pharm.)" and all wrong to have a "Ph.B." requires the peculiar perspicacity of a pharmaceutical councillor to discover. It is evident, on reading the report of proceedings, that there was present in the minds of some of the speakers the imagining that the proposed Edinburgh degree would in some manner encroach on the precious privileges of the Pharmaceutical Society. As the Society's qualification (or a medical degree) is a precedent condition to graduation in pharmacy, according to the Edinburgh Ordinance, one fails to see any intelligible objection. The alleged confusion in the public mind, and displeasure of medical men, may fairly be described as figments of the imagination. Why should a University not give a degree in pharmacy, and why should a medical graduate object? The Faculty of Medicine in Edinburgh University, who have approved of the proposed Ordinance, are much more competent judges of what medical men desire than are any of our London councillors. What is of more importance, the University will doubtless persevere with its proposal (and I hope Birmingham will do the same), whether Bloomsbury Square approves or not.

Yours truly,

Edinburgh, January 16.

D. B. DOTT.

What is in a Name?

SIR,—Your interesting note on price-lists recalls a fact which was repeated monthly in such a document: under *santonica* one price per pound and under *semen cinæ* another and increased price. No doubt the name was being paid for, as frequently happens nowadays.

Yours truly,
PH.C. (1/49.)

Our Index.

A *Provincial Correspondent* (2/13) expresses his great admiration for the expeditious manner in which the Index to each volume of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is issued. The Index, he adds, "is not only admirably compiled, but the fact of its coming out with the last number of the volume is a proof of your perfect organisation that I am surprised has not (to my knowledge) been commented on. It is not so common a performance that it should be passed by without a word of praise."

Decline in the Art of Prescribing.

A *South London Chemist* (8/2) informs us that on Monday, January 14, he received the subjoined four prescriptions to "dispense," and he wonders what has become of the art of prescribing by medical practitioners. So far as he is concerned, these four constitute a record:

1.
℞ Emulsio petrolei (Angier) ... 1 bot.
As directed.
2.
℞ Kepler's solution ... 1 lb.
To be taken as directed thrice daily.
3.
℞ Tabloid aloinæ co.
Mitte xxiv.
ij. alter. nocte.
4.
℞ Sanatogen ... medium size
As directed.

Opinions on our Ticket-writing Competition.

Mr. W. H. Hornby (Birmingham) says: "The whole competition has been as interesting and instructive to me as it has been remunerative."

Mr. S. C. McKee (Acton, W.) writes: "As I suggested the need of window-dressing and ticket-writing, I think it should be my privilege to thank you for the exceedingly generous and spirited manner in which, with characteristic energy, you have promoted this object. I have been quite amazed at the wonderful response to the competition."

Mr. George E. Marfitt (Leicester) says: "It is certain that members of our craft are not a whit behind other trades in the matter of advertising in this way, judging from the results shown by the cards you have illustrated. I am keeping all the illustrations together, and shall no doubt find the ideas of use on some future occasion. I congratulate you on the success of the competition."

Legal Queries.

Specs has not sent his name and address.

Straightforward (243/78).—The explanation is simple. The company is one of many that are registered, some with small declared capital, others with considerable nominal and small subscribed capital. Their trading capital is not in the companies, and their reputation as regards credit is that of the chief directors of the companies. There may appear to be an element of risk in giving credit to such companies, but we think you will find that traders are safeguarded by the personal guarantee of the directors.

P. E. (82/24).—"Sambuc, or compound green elder ointment, for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc." You ask us if this description might form grounds for a passing-off action against you. We cannot, of course, speak for the proprietors of *Zambuk*, but you will need to be most careful in selling your "Sambuc" to ensure that you do not deceive, and we do not see how you can escape trouble.

L. A. W. (6/74).—You do not give us sufficiently full particulars about the scales. Nothing that you tell us would justify the inspector in condemning them. He has no right to remove unjust weights. If they are unjust, you may employ him to adjust and stamp them, but he cannot remove weights unless he is to take proceedings against you.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Chemist (228/50).—Supplementary to the reply on p. 68, we may recall the fact that a General Order of 1897 expressly withdrew the privilege allowed to spirit-retailers, etc., and limited the compounding of such mixtures as raspberry-brandy, cherry-whisky, sloe-gin, etc., for sale to licensed compounders or rectifiers. The making or sale of these compounds or cordials without the proper licence is strictly prohibited. Of course, private persons can compound for their own use as much as they like.

Beta (260/47).—Consult "The Art of Dispensing" and "Pharmaceutical Formulas" in regard to emulsion-making. There is no book dealing with this subject alone.

Subscriber (86/59).—You cannot prevent a salicylate mixture containing free alkali from darkening in colour.

Mico (103/14).—BEEF AND QUININE WINE.—As you say cloudiness results when the quinine is added, and the best way to overcome it is to set the wine aside until it is clear, or filter. The extract of beef suffices to remove tannin from the wine. A day after the extract is added, dissolve the quinine bichlorohydrochloride (recommended by Messrs. Howards & Sons) in a portion of the wine, add it, and mix well. If you want to bottle it immediately, filter with a Seitz filter (*C. & D. Diary*, p. 530).

Jucy (5/17).—STRAINING IN EWES:

Acet. ipecac. ...	...	...	3j.
Ext. ergotæ liq. ...	...	...	3j.
Spt. menthæ ...	...	...	3j.
Tr. zingiberis ...	...	...	3j.
Liq. cocci ...	...	...	3lj.
Liq. ammon. acet. ...	...	...	3xx.

Dose: Two tablespoonfuls with the evening feed. Dress the sheath with 1-in-40 carbolic oil.

T. J. (2/18) wants to add STATIONERY to his business as a side-line. Will any of our readers advise as to the stock he should lay in?

Inquirer (7/24).—Arsenic is not the best remedy for FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP, and certainly not as a foot-wash, to be applied by getting the sheep to walk through a trough containing the solution. Such a lotion should contain 1 oz. in 4 gals. of water, but a better lotion is the following:

Crude carbolic acid ...	...	...	1 pint
Soft soap ...	...	...	3 lb.
Warm water ...	...	...	10 gals.

Mix the soap with a gallon of water, and stir in the acid; when well mixed add the rest of the water gradually.

Make the sheep walk through this, and next day separate those that are really affected with rot and treat them individually.

J. M. (6/15).—THE UNFERMENTED WINES which you refer to are really weak syrups coloured with caramel and flavoured with orange. They contain from 5 to 10 grains of salicylic acid per pint to preserve them; but preservation greatly depends upon the wines being sterilised a short time before bottling.

Salt (94/10).—INK FOR SALT-SACKS.—Rub up good drop black with a weak shellac varnish, or use a quick-drying Brunswick black.

Salt (12/17).—CEREBOS SALT is a phosphatic preparation of sodium chloride, and is free from deliquescent chlorides.

W. B. C. (261/40), *P. G. E.* (2/16), *Optics* (6/33).—OPTICAL INSTRUCTION.—These three subscribers ask various questions on how to become opticians. Particulars of the optical examinations that are held in this country were given in detail in the *C. & D. Educational Number*, August 11, 1906, p. 275; this number is still obtainable from the Publisher. As to books on ophthalmic optics, we gave a list of all the books that are published in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1906, but for the benefit of recent inquirers we note that the chief publications of value to chemist-opticians are: An article in the *C. & D. Diary* 1900 on the spectacle-trade, specially written for chemist-opticians; Druiff's "Refraction" (Anglo-American Optical Co., 10s. 6d.); Taylor and Baxter's "Key to Sight-testing" (Taylor, Birmingham, 7s. 6d.); Hartridge's "Refraction of the Eye" (Churchill, 6s.). In regard to instruction in sight-testing we must refer inquirers to our advertising-columns, where at least three advertisers offer instruction. We strongly recommend chemists and assistants

who are thinking of taking up the sale of spectacles and sight-testing to join the Society of Chemist-Opticians. The subscription is nominal, and several substantial advantages are obtained by subscribers. The Society was only started in 1904, and is already the largest organisation of opticians in this country. The Hon. Secretary of the Society is Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, 25 Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, London, N.

E. W. (58/34).—MANUFACTURE OF CARAMEL.—We gave full particulars as to making caramel on a large scale so recently as December 22, 1906, p. 953. There is no book published on the subject, but if after reading the directions given in the note referred to above there are any points upon which further information is desired, we shall be glad to supplement the particulars.

Boreas (257/2).—(1) WINDOW-STEAMING PREVENTIVE:

Yellow soap ...	...	...	4 oz.
Crude glycerin ...	...	...	2 oz.
Hot water ...	...	...	12 oz.

Cut the soap into small pieces, pour on it the water (boiling), and after a time stir till a creamy paste results, finally adding the glycerin and a little oil of citronella if desired.

The quantity of water needed varies according to the soap, but can easily be adjusted if the paste is not of the proper consistence.

(2) SOLID LUBRICANT for high temperatures:

Graphite ...	...	...	28 parts
Mica ...	...	...	20 parts
Sulphur ...	...	...	16 parts
Paraffin wax ...	...	...	16 parts

Grind together, using heat in the early part of the process.

This recipe requires a few words of explanation. The first ingredient, graphite, is known also as plumbago or blacklead. For lubricating-purposes the powdered mineral has the valuable property of diminishing friction and at the same time tending to keep the moving parts cool. When used for steam-cylinders it is required dry, for heavy bearings mixed with grease and for light bearings with oil. Waste mica is ground to a fine powder for use as a lubricating-agent, and in commerce often passes as talc. It is not talc, however, which has not the elastic properties of mica. Talc is identical in composition with steatite (hydrated magnesium silicate), but has a crystalline structure; it occurs also in plates like mica. Steatite is known as soap-stone, or pot-stone, and is used in gas-burners and for lining furnaces; French chalk is a variety of steatite. Talc, steatite, and French chalk all have a characteristic unctuous feel, and are employed equally with mica in the preparation of solid lubricants. This does not exhaust the list of ingredients used in this class of lubricant.

Booco (248/58).—FURNITURE-CREAM.—As you do not make a complete disclosure of your recipe, we are somewhat in the dark as to the cause of the separation. The following is a cream of good quality, which does not give any trouble. Compare it with the proportions you employ:

White beeswax ...	...	...	1½ lb.
Castile soap ...	...	...	4 oz.
Turpentine ...	...	...	2 pints
Water ...	...	...	1 gal.

Cut the wax and soap into fine shavings, add the wax to the turpentine, and stand for a day. Boil the soap in the water until dissolved, and while still warm stir in the wax and turpentine, whisking the cream until it is homogeneous.

(2) Tinctures are best filtered through paper, but syrups can be cleared by means of a jelly-bag or the Hermes filter.

P. L. (Lourdes) (88/32).—(1) SOLUBLE GLUCOSIDE, referred to in the *C. & D.*, December 15, 1906, p. 905, is the name given in the British Pharmacopœia to soluble saccharin. (2) LITERATURE OF COMPRESSED TABLETS.—Edel's "How to Make Tablets" (published in the United States, but obtainable at the office of the *C. & D.* at 1s.). The following papers on the subject have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST: August 1, 1903, p. 231 (by E. White and H. Rodwell); August 13, 1904, p. 323 (by H. Rodwell); December 16, 1905, p. 933 (by H. Rodwell); March 3, 1906, p. 344 (by E. Thompson). You should, however, note that manufacturers of tablets have accumulated a number of hints and short-cuts which they keep to themselves, but which generally occur to pharmacists who work long at any special branch of pharmacy. If you read the papers mentioned above you will with practice have no difficulty in turning out presentable tablets.

Druggist (253/35).—RED-WATER CURE for cattle.—This is a complicated mixture containing, among possibly other ingredients, powdered cinchona (1 to 2 dr.), powdered nuxvomica (1 to 2 dr.), potassium nitrate (2 to 4 dr.), and sodium sulphate (up to 1½ lb.). We suggest that you make up some experimental batches of the powder, and see if you can match the cure. For this purpose we have indicated the doses of the several ingredients that should not be exceeded.

Barium (75/7).—COUGH-LINCTUS, as your sample:

Vin. opii	3vj.
Vin. antim.	3j.
Spt. chlorof.	3j.
Acid. sulph. arom.	3ss.
Syr. rhæados	3v.
Syr. pruni virg.	3v.
Syr. simpl. ad	3xxx.

Misce.

Dose: For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Grateful (260/70).—FLOOR-PASTE for polishing wood floors.—The specimen you send consists of paraffin wax thinned with commercial terebene. The changes may be rung on ceresin and stearin, while often rosin and turpentine are ingredients.

Velox (4/23).—(1) ESSENCE OF VANILLIN.—Schimmel gives the following formula:

Vanillin	3vj.
Rectified spirit	3xxv.
Distilled water	3x.

This, you will see, is not so strong as the recipe you are using. It is usual to colour the essence with caramel, but we may add some of the commercial products are not made from vanillin only, but contain, blended with the synthetic vanillin, small quantities of cinnamic acid, benzoic acid, and coumarin, with the idea of more nearly approaching the flavour of natural essence of vanilla.

(2) The product from the above formula is best described as essence of vanillin, or artificial essence of vanilla. It is not justifiable to mix an artificial essence with natural essence and call it simply "essence of vanilla," because commercial vanillin is wholly an artificial product—not an active principle of vanilla.

Droitwich (1/64) writes: "What is mist. salin. (Droit.)? It is used internally and as a gargle." This may refer to solution of salt as used at Droitwich for baths, or it may be a saline mixture employed at one of the local bathing-establishments. The suggestions of our subscribers are invited.

J. S. B. (4/52) asks "What is Barrack Sergeant's Drops?" "J. S. B." adds that it is an amber-coloured oily liquid sold in the Northampton district for pains in the back. This seems to refer to ol. juniperi. Some Northamptonshire readers may be able to confirm this.

Diatom (259/70).—The subject of microscopic forms of animal and plant life is well dealt with in Hogg's "Microscope," which is published by Routledge at 10s. 6d.

A. A. S. (N.S.W.) (4/50).—WHITE OFFICE PASTE.—Our examination of your sample leads us to suggest the following as yielding a paste of similar properties:

Wheat-flour	10 oz.
Rice-flour	8 oz.
Powdered tragacanth	2 oz.
Formalin	1 oz.
Water	6 pints

The tragacanth should be made into a paste with a little spirit and part of the water before adding to a paste made of the flour and water, which will have to be made by heat. The formalin needs adding last.

J. S. B. H. (3/26).—DRY CLEANING.—There is no formula for this, as the process consists simply in immersing the silk or woollen fabric in successive baths of benzine or petroleum spirit of a similar nature, and then freeing from odour by drying the garment in a current of air. The premises where dry cleaning is conducted have to be licensed if situated in the county of London, and with suitable precautions the business is safely carried on. It is probable that absolute safety would result from the use of a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and benzine, but the expense is too great.

Seaweed (260/40).—We do not know of any process of making walking-sticks out of the thick stems of seaweed.

A. C. (1/68).—COPYING-INK.—Refer to *C. & D.*, November 24, 1906, p. 806.

Long Pepper (259/36).—BARRENNESS-MIXTURE.—Our subscriber sold the following drugs to a customer, each item on a separate occasion: Cinnamon, cardamoms, galangal, long pepper, asafetida, and saffron. A few days afterwards the customer brought a wine-bottle of a mixture to the shop, and asked for directions for taking it. The note accompanying the bottle stated that the mixture was being taken as a remedy for barrenness. "Should we be right in supplying any directions?" asks our correspondent. There is no reason why directions should not be given, but the quantity for a dose will be regulated by the strength of the mixture. The ingredients are mainly stimulating stomachics, the most active being the galangal (dose 30 grains infused in water), asafetida (10 grains in emulsion or pill), and long pepper (5 to 20 grains).

J. E. (244/26).—CASTOR OIL in powder.—This is a problem which Mr. Demuth seems to have solved with his "Ricciol," but we do not know his working-process. A method that has recently been proposed is to use casein as follows:

Precipitate the casein from a litre of milk which has been deprived of its fat. The casein is dried until it does not contain more than 70 per cent. of water; 5 c.c. of a 10-per-cent. solution of sodium carbonate is then added, followed by 40 grams of milk-sugar and 80 grams of castor oil. The mixture is then dried in a vacuum and powdered.

Working on this idea, you could experiment with some of the powdered caseins which are now commercial articles.

O. T. (2/56).—NON-GREASY SKIN-CREAM.—Refer to the indexes of the last few volumes of the *C. & D.* for skin-creams of the kind you require.

Dips (4/1).—The DIPSMANIA-CURE you refer to is new to us, and one tablet is hardly enough to enable us to give you a clue as to its composition. There was a good review of the subject of drink-cures in the *C. & D.*, July 30, 1904, p. 187. At various times potass. brom., atropine, strychnine, and ipecacuanha alkaloids have been found in proprietary cures for inebriety.

Hair-dye (101/6).—The HAIR-DYE you send appears to be one of those related to amidol. The last-named has been used in 10-per-cent. strength with a small quantity of preservative, such as sodium sulphite and alcohol.

Launcestonian (9/1).—DEPILATORY.—This is one of the calcium-sulphide preparations made from such a recipe as the following:

Sodium sulphide	3vj.
Powdered lime	3iij.
Starch	3j.
Orris-root	3j.

Mix. When required for use, mix with water and apply to the parts for three minutes, then wash off.

J. N. H. (1/43).—SUGAR-BLEACH, used for whitening audrops and other sweets which are apt to turn yellow in the boiling, we suspect to be liquor calcis bisulphitis. This is made by passing sulphur dioxide into milk of lime, and is a solution of calcium sulphite in sulphurous acid. It has a reputation among sugar-workers, both as an antiseptic and as a bleaching-agent.

J. M. (14/1).—YIELD OF SPIRIT FROM SUGAR.—In general practice from 10 lb. to 13 lb. of glucose is required to make 1 gal. of proof spirit. One pound of cane sugar gives, on inversion, 1.0526 lb. of glucose.

D. M. (99/13).—We do not know sufficient about the composition of "Antexema" and "Phosferine" to be able to answer your questions.

Snake-poison (Cape Town) (252/17).—TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITES.—The method you refer to, introduced by Captain Rogers, of the Indian Medical Service, was fully described in the *C. & D.*, June 18, 1904, p. 988, when an illustration was given of the lancet which is used in the treatment. There is a small compartment in the handle of the lancet for containing crystals of potassium permanganate. The snake-bite is cut into with the lancet, and the crystals rubbed into the wound, moistening with the saliva if needed. The snake-bite lancet is obtainable from Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons.

Rustic (258/66).—A formula for egyptiacum was given in the *C. & D.*, December 22, 1906, p. 955. Egyptiacum is an old remedy, but is still sometimes sold by veterinary chemists, and is doubtless a good form of copper for use in external remedies.

Rusticus (238/2).—(1) The method of using sodium citrate as an addition to babies' milk was given in the *C. & D.*, October 22, 1904, p. 696, and December 30, 1905, p. 1019. (2) The simple method of testing lime-water was explained in the *C. & D.*, June 9, 1906, p. 900. (3) PLE-OINTMENT.—We think you are referring to the formula given in the *C. & D.*, November 25, 1905, p. 850, but it does not contain ext. belladonnæ. You could add 20 grains to the formula there given if you desire, but the menthol has a much more soothing action than belladonna.

Zodiac (Barcelona) (246/70).—(1) The replies to your inquiries were given in the *C. & D.*, December 29, 1906, p. 980. (2) We are making inquiries as to a suitable mill.

W. L. (224/60).—BOOK ON MILK-TESTING for FARMERS' USE.—The only book we know of at all suitable is Van Slyke's "Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk-products." This is published in the United States by the Orange Judd Co. of New York, and in England by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Trench. With a little exercise of intelligence the methods there given are easily made to conform with English usage.

Colonial and Foreign News.

BELGIAN PHARMACISTS, who until now have only been represented by district or local unions, have just established an organisation which is to be known as "La Nationale Pharmaceutique," covering the whole country. The new union is to devote particular attention to the question of prices for specialities, especially those of foreign origin. A union stamp will be issued for use by Belgian and foreign chemists and manufacturers, who will have to pay a fee for registration and a yearly premium. The Union will establish a secretary's office in Brussels.

"TIPSY GRAIN."—In the physics auditorium of the Medical Military Academy, St. Petersburg, on January 3, Mme. O. E. Gabrilovitch gave a discourse on the occasion of her obtaining the degree of Magister in Pharmacy—the first of her sex to get it. Mme. Gabrilovitch discoursed on a subject which has been raised by several rural councils—namely, the causes of the poisonous action of the so-called "tipsy grain." She has discovered in the grain a fungus which attacks it, giving origin to a poisonous glucoside, which she has separated and identified.

AUSTRIAN CHEMICAL-INDUSTRY.—Several new chemical-works were started in Austria last year for the production of ammonia-soda, sulphuric acid, superphosphates, and potassium salts, while several extensions of existing undertakings were put in hand. The output of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid was also increased, and the production has been taken up by the Montan und Industrialwerck vormals J. D. Starck. The Larish Chemical-works at Petrowitz have commenced the manufacture of barium chloride; and the soda-works at Hruschau the production of lithopoul.

CARRIAGE OF ETHER.—The German Railway Tariff Commission has placed sulphuric ether under the Special Tariff 11, and this will seriously affect the export trade. In France, Italy, and Switzerland ether is largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder and other things, and as Germany supplies much of it, exportation will almost be stopped by the high freight. This applies particularly to Switzerland, which (as a set-off to the alcohol-tax on inland manufacture) is obliged to pay a compensation-tax of 10f. per 100 kilos., in addition to the duty of 1f. per 100 kilos.

MEDICINE-CHARGES IN GERMANY.—The list of authorised charges for medicine in Germany during 1907 has been issued in Berlin. In addition to the usual alterations in prices which have been rendered necessary by the fluctuations in the drug and chemical markets, the list provides for an increase in the charges for plasters, ointments, tinctures, and solutions. Although the latter advances are inconsiderable in amount, it is contended that, from the point of view of the public, they are only justified if the articles are made in the laboratories of pharmacies, and not if factory-made. The application for permission to enforce the higher night-charges from 9 P.M. to 7 A.M. has been refused.

HAYES'S ASTHMA-REMEDIES.—The German Customs Bureau have placed a duty of 500m. per one dozen on Dr. Hayes's medicines for asthma and hay fever. In their report they state that one mixture consists of a non-alcoholic syrupy liquid of a bright-reddish colour; another of a clear brown bitter fluid containing alcohol to the extent of 8.86 per cent.; and the third is a dark-brown liquid containing 2.10 per cent. of alcohol. The remedies marked 763 are small white pills in cardboard boxes; those marked 808 are gelatin capsules containing a white substance known as cinchonidine; and those marked S.T. tablets are small white round tablets in cardboard boxes. [Compare C. & D., 1902, II., 1052.]

THE PACKING OF ARMY MEDICINES.—Before the Commission for Improving the Packing of Medical Supplies to the Russian Army Drs. K. E. Suefi and N. K. Epoff submitted two suggestions of enclosure of separate packets in calico envelopes. The first proposition was to enclose the medicines without seams by means of a rubber-sealed edge; for the easy opening of the packet the calico envelope is cut down the narrow side. The other method consists in one straight back-stitch seam, not by hand but by a sewing-machine, for speed. As both plans were considered worthy

of attention by the Commission, it was decided to carry out a series of experiments by allowing soldiers to carry such packets for a few months.

AUSTRIAN PHARMACISTS' BANK.—A committee was recently appointed by the General Austrian Apotheker-Verein to consider the advisability of founding a credit union for apothekers. The committee recognise the necessity for the foundation of such a union, and suggest that it should take the form of a limited-liability bank, of which only apothekers, their assistants, and members of pharmaceutical societies should be members. The transactions of the credit union should consist in issuing founders' shares and accepting deposits from its members, and in lending money upon proper security to apothekers and to assistants for the purpose of purchasing pharmacies. The foundation is to take place when no fewer than 300 members have been enrolled. A credit union for apothekers has been in existence in Germany for several years, and has proved a great success. The reserve fund at present is over a million marks (50,000*l.*), and upon deposits the union is able to pay from 3½ to 4½ per cent. interest. According to last year's balance-sheet the turnover amounted to 18,804,618m. (940,231*l.*), and the interest upon loans reached the total of 107,078m. (5,354*l.*). The membership now totals 746.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Saturday, January 19.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Match, Westminster v. London.

Tuesday, January 22.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, at 9 P.M. Lantern-lecture by Dr. Vaughan Bateson, entitled "Where Three Kingdoms Meet."

Metropolitan College of Chemistry and Pharmacy. At 8 P.M., Lantern-lecture on "Bacteriology as Applied to Medicine," by Mr. Thomas Maben, Ph.C., F.C.S. The College will be open at 7 P.M. to enable visitors to inspect an exhibition of specimens by Messrs. Farke, Davis & Co. The Principal informs us that any chemist or student of pharmacy will be welcomed.

Wednesday, January 23.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting, at which business topics will be discussed.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. D. B. Dott on "The Solubility of Salicin," "The Melting-point of Cotarnine," and "Opium Assay."

Western Chemists' Association of London, Norfolk Hotel, Paddington, W. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. H. Raithby Procter, Hon. Secretary, 113 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

Thursday, January 24.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 7 P.M. Social gathering and whist-drive. Tickets 3s. 6d. (single) and 6s. 6d. (lady and gentleman), including supper, from Mr. J. A. Radford, 14 Union Street.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9 P.M. Messrs. J. Moir and Geo. Mackie on "Dispensing-charges" and Mr. J. H. Hart on "The Art and Ethics of Window-dressing."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. J. Paterson, B.Sc., on "Quacks and their Methods."

Leeds Chemists' Association. Annual ball.

Friday, January 25.

Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, London, E.C. Annual conversazione and distribution of prizes by Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P.

Saturday, January 26.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Matches, Muter's v. London; Metro's v. Square. (Gorrington Park.)

The annual ball of the Sheffield Chemical and Pharmaceutical Society will take place at the Royal Victoria Hotel on February 7. Tickets will be on sale this week.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—On Friday, January 11, the students of this college visited the Natural History and Science Museums at South Kensington, and, under the guidance of Mr. C. E. Sage (the Principal), spent the afternoon in the botanical and mineral departments, examining the specimens of pharmaceutical interest.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their *bona-fides*.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

THREE-GRAIN pill-machine, cuts 24; one-grain ditto, cuts 18; new condition; 10s. each, carriage paid. JOHNSON, Chemist, Blackpool.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

PRELIMINARY examination.—Several books for students; cheap. Write, SMITH, Homeside, Frenchay, Bristol.
"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL FORMULARY," published 21s., last edition, as new, 10s. VANCE, Greystones.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OVERSTOCKED.—Twelve 1-lb. bottles chlorodyne; a splendid article; carriage paid 2s. lb., lot 1s. 6d. "PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST," 1 Westgate, Cleckheaton.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

MODERN microscope, by Collins, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 in. objectives, condenser, eye-pieces, case, few slides, etc.; £3. Call, write, 32 Hereford Road, Acton, W.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers?—2 doz. 1s. 9d. Koko, unsoiled. OWEN, 104 Heyworth Street, Liverpool.
GENUINE Surplus Stock.—A few tabloids, patents, drugs. Send for list, MATTHEWS, Royston, Herts.
WHAT offers?—Chemist's emulsion, 10 doz. small, 1 doz. medium, 1 doz. large. 105/31, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 60.
WHAT offers for 129 £1 Camwal ordinary shares and 227 £1 Camwal prefs. 5 per cent. cumulative? WESTON, Harrogate.

SHOP FITTINGS.

162 recess-label bottles and jars, almost new; price £10 10s. cash. Apply, BLEASDALE, Ltd., York.

PATENT check-till, mahogany, 21 in. by 11 in. by 5 in., with revolving desk top, diameter 9 in., height 5 in., showing amount of purchase; perfect condition; price 70s. VANCE, Chemist, Greystones.

28-FT. wall-fixture, fitted cupboard and shelving, drug-drawers and lockers under; 22-ft. curved dispensing-counter and show-case, with richly carved pediment and clock; 13-ft. wall show-case, piano shape; all solid rich mahogany and plate-glass; nearly new; £150 the lot; worth three times the amount. SHARP, 203 Preston Road, Brighton.

MUST be cleared.—Counter, 8 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, case fronted mahogany, 12 drawers, £3 10s.; dispensing top, 6 ft. long, marble slab and mirror centre, 2 cases, mirror-backed and glass shelves, £3 15s.; 6-ft. marble-topped counter, 12 drawers behind, offer wanted; sponge-case, listed in Maw's list at £5, for £2; mirror in mahogany frame, standards and glass shelves for corner window, part of window enclosure, etc. BLACKBOURN, Chemist, Southport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS in water beds and cushions, through death. Apply NURSE, Rocklands, Gordon Road, Finchley.

CHEMIST'S bottles for sale, 15 per cent. under manufacturer's price, 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., 6-oz. flats and others, 2-oz., 4-oz. Cologne and embrocation. Apply to JEPSON & SCHROEDER, 69 Milton Street, London, E.C.

PICKARD silent studio-shutter; 4-ft. window-stand, as Maw's 2788; Fordham's patent dispensing-balance; all perfect order; what offers? Wanted, small check-till, dispensing-scales, whole-plate studio camera and backs, etc. WHITE, Chemist, Beaconsfield.

BOTTLES.—15 gross 2½-oz. 4-side panel cough-mixtures, 4s. 9d. gross; 25 gross 2-oz. ditto, 4s. 6d. gross; either lot carriage paid; 3 gross long finger green lavender, 7s. 6d. gross; 4 crates unopened best York dispensing-bottles, 6s. 3d. gross, f.o.r.; 7 gross 1d. mustard plasters, 3s. 6d. gross post paid; 28 lb. composition essence, 15s.; samples 3d. stamps. W. HUNTRODS, Holbeck Moor, Leeds.

WANTED.

PERSONAL weighing-machine. Particulars to HAMERTON, Hither Green, S.E.

PLATINUM, any form, for cash. Write P. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DENTAL show-case for outside; cheap. State size and condition, BANNISTER, Chemist, Bloxwich.

TWO second-hand tincture-presses, 4-gal. size. State price and full particulars, 63/29, Office of this Paper.

TWO carboys, cut-glass stoppers, 4 or 6 gals., pedestals (2) for carboys. State height, MCGIBSON, Dumfries.

FORMULA suiting hair specialty purchased; growth or dressing. W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldon Street, London, W.

MAKERS of paper covered with face-powder for preparing booklets. "J. J. B.," 21 Albert Road, Dalston, London.

SQUIRE'S "Companion," recent; Tanner's "Index Diseases"; French scales, 2 lb. MATTHEW, 529 Battersea Park Road.

"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL FORMULARY" and "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; latest editions. State price, NEAL, 297 Edgware Road, London.